PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,500—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th March
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
" VICTORIA	6927	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lanzborne.	5th April,
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6577	E. Crewe	19th "
" PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
" PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6,987	T. Leigh	17th "
" CALEDONIA	7,568	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL		2,771	16th March.
*S. S. AMPHITRITE		3,820	8th April.
S. S. F FRANZ FERDINAND		6,045	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st March 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 5th March, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 17th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th March,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DOO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A Dedero	20th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 967-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.

To GENOA or VENICE Single ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " " 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent. Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, above Asquith & Lord.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10. Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

This Department is well stocked with all the Best and Newest Goods suitable for this Country.

GENT'S HATS AND SUN HELMETS.

PANAMA STRAW HATS.

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

GENT'S SHIRTS FOR DRESS AND ORDINARY WEAR.

COLLARS, TIES AND SCARVES

In the Newest and most Fashionable Designs.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

TRAVELLING RUGS, MAUDS, REZAIS,

TABLE LINEN.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

TRY OUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs.	a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	2
do. do. do do. on cut	1	3
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin	1	4
HAMS—		
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1	2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2	0
Cooked, in slices "	2	8

CHEESE—	Rs.	a.
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1	12
MENAUTA per tin "	1	4
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1	0
GRUYERE, Real "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0	14
AMERICAN "	0	12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0	12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

DRESS NECKLACES.

PRETTY DESIGNS IN—

NEW ART PEARL NECKLACES.
NEW ART AMETHYST NECKLACES.
NEW ART TOPAZ NECKLACES.
NEW ART TURQUOISE NECKLACES.
NEW ART RUBY NECKLACES.
NEW ART DIAMOND NECKLACES.
NEW ART NECKLACES in Combinations of Gems.
NECKLACES IN STRINGS of Seed Pearls with Jewelled Clasps.
COLLARETTES OF SEED PEARLS With Diamond Mounted Bars.

MUFF CHAINS.

A variety of pretty patterns gemmed in Rounde's of different coloured Stones.

EARRINGS.

To meet the demand that has now arisen for this form of ornament, we can show a pretty collection of these which are mostly worn small such as

SMALL DIAMOND BOUTONS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL PLAIN GOLD BOUTONS OR EARSTUDS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL STAR SET TREFOILS OF PEARLS SWING OR SCREW SET
SMALL PLAIN GOLD RINGS OR ENAMELLED.

Special Designs of any form of Ornament made to order.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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HEAD OFFICES:

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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anas. 12 & Rs. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S

GRAND

FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, & 8TH, 1902.

4-30 P.M. TO 7-30; and 8-30 TO 11 P.M.

TO-DAY.

OPENING CEREMONY BY

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

AT 4-45 P.M.

CAFE CHANTANT

GRAND CONCERT AND WAXWORKS.

THEATRE ROYAL

AT 9 P. M.

"Mrs. Hilary Regrets"

Followed by

"My Milliner's Bill."

Admission Rs. 3.

THE

SHANNON RIVER

GRAND CONCERT DAILY.

Turns every 15 Minutes.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

LADY JENKINS'

GRAND CELESTIAL PAGODA.

SHADOW PANTOMINE.

3 PERFORMANCES DAILY.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

6-45 and 9-45 P.M.

ARENA

TRICK RIDING, MUSICAL RIDES, NAVAL AND MILITARY DISPLAYS, concluding with

A TORCHLIGHT TATOO

AT

10-30 P.M.

TO-MORROW.

By kind permission of Mr. John Gunn,

THE LONDON GAIETY COMPANY.

GRAND CONCERT

AT

5-45 p.m.

TICKETS Rs. 2 each,

To be had at the SECRETARIES' TENT.

SATURDAY.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

PASSES—Ladies and Gentlemen requiring passes for servants, &c., should apply at once at the SECRETARIES' TENT.

DINNERS DAILY—(Rs. 5 each)—Orders should be sent at once to the SECRETARIES' TENT.

PURDAH LADIES.

The Fancy Fete will be open for Purdah Ladies only between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

ON

THURSDAY.

ADMISSION.

ONE RUPEE.

—(Children Half Price)—

ONE RUPEE.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in Uniform, 8 Annas

SEASON TICKETS.—(Admitting 8 times), Rs. 5 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

AT 9 P.M.

The following performances will take place:—

MRS. HILLARY REGRETS AND MY MILLINER'S BILL.	WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, AT 9 P.M.
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER AND MY MILLINER'S BILL.	THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, AT 9- P.M.
LIVING PICTURES	FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH AT 9 P.M.
LIVING PICTURES	SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, AT 9- P.M.

A certain Number of Seats Reserved at Rs. 3 each. SEATS for LIVING PICTURES Annas 2 each to be obtained at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., where also Plan of Seats can be seen.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Mr. John Gunn regrets to announce that in consequence of the continued illness of Mr. WARDEN it will be impossible to produce "THE GAY PARISIENNE" this evening.

"THE RUNAWAY GIRL," will therefore be presented instead.

Ticket holders can either exchange for another night or have their money returned.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF

Mr. JOHN GUNN'S

LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,

He has decided to extend his Season, and will

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES:—

TO-NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY 5TH,

"THE RUNAWAY GIRL."

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH,

"SAN TOY"

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH,

"THE RUNAWAY GIRL"

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH,

"THE CIRCUS GIRL,"

TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH,

"THE GAIETY GIRL"

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH,

"THE GAY PARISIENNE"

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,

"TOREADOR."

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Rs. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA" from MARSEILLES, etc. are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 8.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th March, 1902.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, BREAD and VEGETABLES, to His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for three years, from 1st April, 1902.

Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Office of the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, 2 Marine Lines. No Tenders will be received later than noon on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

EDMUND, F. E. GIPPS,
Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

2, Marine Lines, 3rd March, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SUNDERJI DAMODAR, DWARKADAS DAMODAR, NAROTAM DAMODAR, and HUNSRAJ DAMODAR, the grandsons of one GOKALDAS SHIVJI since deceased, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to GOCAL SHAMJI JOSHI. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their Office, No. 4, Hummam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or chawls hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of the Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 211 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in the Ward Nos. 1513 and 1514, and Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the house of Soondarji Varia, on the West by the house of Anandji Girdharji, on the North by a public passage or the said Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane, and on the South by the property of Dinshaw Nowrji.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1902.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC VISITING the FANCY FETE in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund on the 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th instant are informed that those intending to alight at the East Entrances should approach by Church Gate Street and Mayo Road, and those intending to alight at the South entrance should approach either by Queen's Road or Apollo Bandar Road. All carriages will be parked at the Band Stand and in its immediate vicinity.

The following Roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic going North or West on these occasions from 4 P. M. to 11 P. M., under Government Notification No. 7011, dated the 15th December, 1899:—

North—Queen's Road (South of Band Stand).
Cooperage Road.
West Hope Street.
" Fuller Road.
" University Road.
" Eldon Road.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1902.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on Wednesday, 12th March 1902, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee.
2. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
3. To confirm the following Resolution:—"That the following rates of tonnage hitherto shown upon the Old Scale, and which are hereby declared absolete and void, be entirely deleted from the Tonnage Scale:—

	Cwt.
Bajri in Bags	16
Coffee in Bags or Frazis	12
Copra in Robbins	8
Gram in Bags	15
Jawari in Bags	16
Lang in Bags	16
Mawra Flowers	16
Mussor in Bags	16
Teel or Gingelly Seed	14
Rape Seed	14
Mustard seed	14
Rice in Bags	16
Saltpetre	16
Wheat	16

4. To confirm the following Resolution:—"That the following addition be made to the Tonnage Scale.

Cylindrical pakages, rolls, &c., 40 cub. ft. and that the following foot note be appended: On and after the 1st April, 1902, the following rule shall be recognised for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packages namely that the square of the diameter be multiplied into the length and one-fifth deducted from the product.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th March 1902.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST 6 NIGHTS!

LAST 6 NIGHTS!!

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY.

MARCH 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th,

VARIED PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY.

VARIED PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1902.

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH.

BICYCLE COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.

FAREWELL SOUVENIR MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8TH.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES

FOR THE CHILDREN

A GIRL'S BICYCLE.
A BOY'S BICYCLE.
A GOLD WATCH.
A SILVER WATCH.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES 4.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11TH.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

BENEFIT OF

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LADY NORTHCOTE.

AND

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.

A GALA PERFORMANCE.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8.

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ... Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE ... Sole Manager.
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TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

"TIMES"

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM,

182

SETS OF BEST

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

By special arrangement with English manufacturers,

REMAINING TO BE GIVEN AWAY at the initial payment of

Rs. 15

and six further monthly payments of the same amount.

No extra charge for setting the Rubbers, and to upcountry constituents no charges for Packing.

UNTIL 15TH MARCH, 1902.

First Come, First Served.

For order forms and particulars, apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

67, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœpathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D.	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	
Guide for the same	0	0	

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value. There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAR.

Price, Re 1. Postage, half-anna.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICE SALE.—For 10 Days only. Rare bargains in Boots and Shoes, Harness, Spare Reins, Traces, &c., at SUTOR & Co, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FOR SALE.—Premier Gent's and Lady's CYCLES, Dunlop TYRES, little used. Prices very cheap. Address: MANAGER of Apollo Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Oliver's Valuable Furniture, Combination Cooler Filter, Large Icebox, Carve Pier Tables, Wellington Lines, Wodehouse Road, Tent No. 5.

COMMISSION AGENTS WANTED, for Bombay and the Bombay Presidency. Apply HENKES TILE WORKS, FEROKE A. G. FEROKE.

WANTED.—A Matriculated trained Assistant European TEACHER, for the Alexandra Institution. Apply to Miss MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, Prospect Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "153 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A Large Airy FRONT ROOM, suitable for an Office, in No. 1. Dalal Street Apply on premises to W. CROWDER & Co, Ld.

TO BE LET.—Two Large Airy OFFICE ROOMS, in Rogay Building, Apollo Street, either separately or jointly. Apply to W. CROWDER & Co., Ld., Dalal Street, or P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Road.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

BARGAINS in LADIES' and GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, at SUTOR & Co's., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Robert's & Co.,) Bombay.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET at the Apollo Chambers. Apollo Bunder, Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

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GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 150° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

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WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper: Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,510,000

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE TUTORIAL MATRICULATION CLASS,

OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,

WITHIN easy reach of Residents of Tardeo, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, Mahalaxmi, Foras Road, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Khetwady, Girgaum, etc., and of Students travelling by Local Trains on the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

The Class for 1902 has begun work with 38 new and 12 old pupils, of whom 10 learn Latin, 3 Gujrathi, 2 Marathi, 1 Sans., 1 Heb., 16 French, and the rest Persian.

Efficient Masters are provided for all these Languages.

Every convenience for Lady Pupils.

Only 10 min. from Grant Road Station.

Hours of attendance: 8 to 12-30.

Entrance Rs. 3, Class-fee Rs. 5.

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TO BE LET.

LIST of PREMISES VACANT in Mr. Tata's Buildings:—

Sargent House, Merewether Road, No. 14 (Middle). Rent Rs. 100.

Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Nos. 4 and 6 (East). Rent Rs. 105 and Rs. 110.

Sandhurst House, Merewether Road (from 1st April), Nos. 7 and 8 (West and East.) Rent Rs. 120 and Rs. 115.

Anglo Indian Association Building, Merewether Road:—

Ground Floor, West. Rent	Rs. 80
Second " " "	" 110
" " East " "	" 115
Third " " "	" 125
(From 1st April) First Floor, East, Rent	" 105
Ezra House, Merewether Road, Second Floor, Rent	" 190

No. 5, Wellington Lines. Third Floor, Black, No. 4A. Rent Rs. 140.

No. 6, Wellington Lines (from 16th March), First Floor, Front, No. 2. Rent Rs. 165.

Alexandra Terrace, Byculla—

Shop No. 1 North End	Rs. 50
Shops Nos. 3 to 7 Middle. Each	" 40
Second Floor, North End, Rooms No. 19	" 60
Second Floor, South End, Rooms No. 27	" 70
Third Floor, Middle Rooms, Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32 and 35, Each	" 52

Apply to

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

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A DOCTOR, L. M. & S. for the Bansda State Dispensary. Salary Rs. 100 to begin with and free quarters. One having some experience in practice preferred.

Apply to
H. A. PATEL,
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DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

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Engineers and Contractors,
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IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO THE

DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM

PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Proprietor JAMES CONNELL.

WINE and Spirit Merchant, established in 1866, Cheapest House in Bombay for GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS, obtained direct from Europe.

Genuine Portwine at Rs. 15 per doz.
Cognac Brandy at Rs. 26 per doz.
Genuine Old Scotch Whisky at Rs. 23 per doz.
Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Annas 14 per lb.
Cheese, on cut at Annas 12 per lb.
Breakfast Ham at Annas 14 per lb.
Cooked Ham, sliced, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8 per tin.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins, Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Capes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vineger.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th February, 1902.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT BART. MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. There is no limit to individual amounts. The sums already subscribed range from Rupee one upwards. Payments may be made either into the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES,
FAZALBHOY VISRAM,
F. W. SHAW,
HURKISANDAS NAROTUMDAS.
DARASHA B. CHICHGUR.
Honorary Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM the 1st of MARCH, the RATE PER WORD for ORDINARY MESSAGES via TEHERAN or SUEZ between INDIA or SOUTH AFRICA including BURMAH on the one side and Europe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but excluding Russia and Turkey) on the other side, will be REDUCED to One Rupee Fourteen Annas per Word. Rates for Telegrams transiting Europe shown in Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11A of the Telegraph Guide are reduced by One Rupee two Annas per Word in each case. Rates via Turkey remain the same as before for the present.

From the same date Rates for Foreign Press Telegrams from India or Burmah to the United Kingdom, France, New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco are reduced by Four Annas per Word in each case.

F. A. KENYON,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of April, 1902, RETURN TICKETS of all classes between BOMBAY and KALYAN and all intermediate Stations will be issued as follows:—

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at two Single Fares for the double journey.

3rd Class Return Tickets by Mail Trains at two Single Fares for the double journey.

3rd Class by other Trains at a fare and four-fifths for the double journey.

With effect from the same date the rates for season Tickets between Bombay and Kalyan and all intermediate Stations will also be revised. Full particulars can be obtained from Station Masters at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 17th February, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1902, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st day of April 1902.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be had on application to the undersigned.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 428 OF 1900.

VITHAL BHICOBA.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

SARASWATIBAI, widow of GANPATRAO SAKHARAM DABHOLKER.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1902, the right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and of GANPATRAO SAKHARAM DABHOLKER, deceased (husband of the above-named defendant) in the following immoveable property, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and Chawl standing thereon, situate at Lotharchawl in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,075 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 985, Street No 158-157, and Ward No 986, and Street No. 11, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Chooria Migrilal Mallee, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Narayen Jetha and Ramchher Trimbukjee, and on or towards the North by the property of Vinayek Parashram Divanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALAL AND PIROJSHA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff aforenamed, at No. 5 Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 8th day of January, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,

C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch:—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY

OR A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaire, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST

UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V. P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurramtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 1-14 = ex
2 per cent. Reduced.....£101 1-4 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities.....£94 9-16 = —1-16
Bar Silver in London.....25 7-16 = plus 1-16
Do New York.....55 1-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25 14 1-2 = unchanged
Do New York.....4 37 3-4 = ,,
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = ,,
,, Short London Bills 2 3-4 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 ,, = ,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50. Imports 14,000. Spot 4 22-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

	Mar. 4·37	Mar.-Apl. 4·37	May-June. 4·39	Aug.-Sept. 4·36
In New York—				
Receipts at the Port				27,000 bales.
Do. last year				25,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain				9,000 ,,
Do. to Continent				11,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands				9 1-8
Futures, month of June				8·69 plus 9
Do. do.			Sept.	8·25 plus 8

Actual stock of cotton 1,090,000 bales.
Linseed 52 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Arrival—Caledonian.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 3rd March, 1902:—

Cotton	17,854 bales.
Wheat	7603 cwts.
Linseed	30,088 ,,
Rapeseed	16,776 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,353 ,,
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	4,107 ,,
Castorseed	9,038 ,,
Rice	2,033 ,,
Myrabolams	14,509 ,,
Cottonseed	18,055 ,,

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Parramatta from Australia.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	1,51,751
Coin	,,	22,50,000

Silver Bullion ex s. s. Persia from London Rs. 74,892.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-16d to 1s 4 3 32d
Credit Bills 3 months sight D A	1s 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do do	1s 4 1-8d
French Francs 3 do do do	170 3-4d
Marks 3 do do do	138 3-4d
Hongkong 30 Days do	134 1-2d
Shanghai 30 ,, do	183 1-2d
Japan 30 ,, do	148 1-2d

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone quiet.

Cash	96-3
1st Settlement	96-10

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Feb.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th do	8	do
Bank of Bengal do. 12th do	8	do
Bank of Madras do. 7th do	8	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone Firm.

Ready		9 6
Forward, April-May		9 6

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		6 8
Do. Forward April-May		6 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May		7 2 to 3
Yellow Guzerat, Ready		Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May		7 12

Poppyseed.—Tone firmer.

Ready		Nominal.
Forward, April-May		8 12

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready		29 8
Forward, April-May		31 0

Groundnuts—Tone Firm.

Ready		42
Gingellyseed—Tone steady.		
15 per cent. Mixed, Ready		46

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (By. terms)	159	153		25th March
Bengals, M.-G. (By. terms)	169	163		do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	169	170		do.
Belati (M.-G.)	183	177		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	173		do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	186	180		do.
Jalgaum (M. G.)	...	175		do.
Akola do. Oomra good staple	194-188			do.
Khamgaum do.	...	186	180	...
Karanja do.				
Broach (M. G.)	...	209	...	206 do.
Bhownugger (H G.)		...		do.
do. (H. G.)	...	...	183	25th May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	198	do.
Westernr	...	...	186	do.

Cotton Tone Firmer.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

To be held at Santa Cruz on Monday, 24th March 1902—(Bank Holiday).

STEWARDS.—Messrs R W L Dunlop; D N Graham, M F H; R W Harter; Lt W P Koe, R N; Messrs J A Lord; T M P Reid; H E K Proctor, and A C Boulton.

EVENT No 1—The Hunt Cup. A point-to-Point Race. About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights English and Walers, 12 st 7 lbs and over Arabs and Country-breds, 10 st 7 lbs and over. Owners up Entrance, Rs 10 Prize—A Cup

EVENT No 2—The Pony Hunt Cup Ponies 14-1 and under. A Point-to-Point Race—About 3 1-2 miles Catch weights, English and Walers, 14-1 12 st Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1 11 st 13-3 and under allowed 7 lbs Owners up. Entrance, Rs 10. Prize—A Cup.

EVENT No 3—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses—About 3 miles Catch-weights English and Walters, 12 st 7 lbs and over Arabs and Country-breds, 10 st 7 lbs and over Entrance, Rs 10 Prize—A Cup No race unless five starters

EVENT No 4—Open Point-to-Point Race for Ponies—14-1 and under—About 3 miles Catch weights English and Walers, 14-1 12 st Arabs and County-breds 14-1 11 st 13-3 and under allowed 7 lbs Entrance, Rs 10 Prize—A Cup No Race unless five Starters

EVENT No 5—Jumping Competitions—

(a) For Horses
(b) For Ponies 14-1 and under

Entrance, Rs 2 Prizes—Two Cups.

RULES.

1 Events Nos 1 and 2 are open to Horses and Ponies which in opinion of the Stewards have been regularly hunted this season and must be ridden by the owner.

2 Events Nos 3 and 4 are open to Members of the Bombay Hunter any recognised Club or Gymkhana G Rs only

3 The Stewards to have full discretion as to accepting or rejecting any entry W I T C and Polo Certificates accepted

4 Competitors in the Point-to-Point Races will be provided with instructions as to the course before starting

5 In Events Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4, half entries go to the second horse and half to the Fund. Colours must be worn

6 All questions arising in connection with this Meeting will be decided by the Stewards whose decision will be final

7 Entries to be made on or before Tuesday, the 18th March 1902, to

A C BOULTON,
Honorary Secretary

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 4.

Tuesday—The barometer has continued to fall slightly in Baluchistan but has been steady or has risen in India. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Upper Assam where light rain has fallen and in Kashmir. The depression in North-East India is practically unchanged in position but has partly filled up. The depression from Persia has also apparently partly filled up. It is giving cloudy weather in Baluchistan and North-West India, but no rain except a few drops at Quetta. The temperature continues very light in North-West India and Baluchistan. The maximum temperature yesterday at Jacobabad was 107 degrees or 21 degrees above the normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal in many places. The maximum temperature varied from 103° at Surat to 85° at Lahore and the minimum from 56° at Lahore to 76° at Mangalore.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any station.

Weather is cloudy and slightly unsettled in Sind and an area of abnormally low pressure exists there.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OSTERMAYER, G.—March 4, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Gottlieb Ostermayer, of a daughter.

CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produces marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 6-43m., 9-3a. Low water, 1-40m., 1-31s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Indian University Commission, 11 a.m.
H. E. Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete, Oval.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club: half-yearly general meeting 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.
Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Sardar's Building, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

MR. JOHN GUNN'S COMPANY.—In consequence of Mr. Warner's continued illness, "The Runaway Girl" will be played this evening instead of "The Gay Parisienne."

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 3,839; the daily average being 137. New admissions, 775; Parsees, 453; Hindoos, 1,962; Mahomedans, 1,071; and Christian, 344. 47 children were vaccinated this month.

THEFT AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.—Mr. Narayji Dwarkadas, residing in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the Police the theft of a gold chain of the value of Rs. 169 from the drawer of his wife's dressing table on the 1st instant. While making inquiries about the missing chain, a small silver tray of the value of Rs. 21 was found to have been stolen from the drawing room.

THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Mir. H. Salway charged Abe Amar and Alam Panja with stealing gold ornaments, a watch, currency notes worth Rs. 40, and Rs. 5-10 in cash, belonging to one Rahman Panja, a shopkeeper at Thakordwar. The property was valued at Rs. 300. The police recovered all the property from various places where it had been pledged. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate sentenced them both to receive 15 stripes.

FIRE IN BARODA STREET.—About half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning clouds of smoke were seen issuing from the roof of a godown in Baroda Street, Mandavi, by one Jairam Sawmal, who resides in a house adjoining the godown. It was discovered that the roof of the godown which has been empty was on fire. The Byculla and Babula Tank fire engines came on the scene, but were not brought into requisition. Some of the firemen ascended the roof and with a few buckets of water extinguished the fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band will play the following programme at Mr. G. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant to-day from 7 to 9 p.m.:—

March.....Under Dom Sigismundo.....Zamora
Overture.....The Minstrel.....Laurie
Valse.....Silver Bird (Pica Pica).....C. Faure
Selection.....The Gay Parisienne.....W. Williams
March.....Light of Foot.....Rimmer
Polka.....Tam Tam Calamata.....Kowalski
Selection.....The Step Dance.....Gilbert
Galop.....Bluebell.....J. Fraser

DEFAMATION ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsundas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed off the case in which Hirabai, wife of Gordhan Hakam Soni, charged Gordhan Gopal Soni, and Chabila Ranchod Soni with defamation, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the complainant, and Mr. S. B. Spencer defended the first accused. After the evidence had been taken Mr. Spencer said he was sorry that his client should have been so far misunderstood by the Police Superintendent, Mr. Saunderson, as to impute bad character to the complainant. The second accused also made a similar expression of regret. Mr. Wadia asked the Court to compound the case. The request was granted and both the accused were discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BARSI:—A local correspondent writing on Sunday says:—About midday yesterday a sudden collapse of masonry caused the deaths of four men, and inflicted grave injuries on three others, one of whom is not expected to survive his injuries. For some months past a handsome colonnade has been in course of construction in the compound pertaining to the Gotreshwar Temple, just beside the town of Barsi. The colonnade was about 100 feet long, and the front consisted of massive masonry pillars with arches between the open front and the back wall also being arched with heavy cut stones. About a dozen masons were yesterday engaged in pulling down the centering used in turning the arches, when, without the slightest warning, the whole structure collapsed and fell outwards, killing two men instantaneously.

ASSAULT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. A. Peters charged her servant Sonu Pureshram with abusing and assaulting her on Tuesday the 25th ultimo. On the day in question a "borah" came with some articles for sale to the house of the complainant and rang the bell. The complainant asked her boy to tell the "borah" to wait a while. The boy went there and rang the bell twice or thrice himself. On being told of this complainant warned the boy not to do it again. The boy became impertinent, abused his mistress, and rushed upon her. She became greatly terrified and shut herself up in a room. When she came out the "borah" with his coolies helped her to catch the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate sentenced him to three month's rigorous imprisonment.

EXCEEDING THEIR POWER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sawabakhan Madarkhan and Baboo Rama, both policemen attached to the Bombay Police Force, were prosecuted by Inspector Wilkins on a charge of neglecting their duty, in that they released an accused person after having duly arrested him. Mr. Athavale, pleader, appeared for the accused. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 24th ultimo the two accused arrested a townsman on a charge of stealing Rs. 95, and instead of placing him immediately before their European officer, Inspector Wilkins, as required by the rules framed by the Commissioner of Police, they took upon themselves the responsibility of making enquiries and without ascertaining the facts of the case, discharged him in contravention of sections 12 and 90 of the Act XIII. of 1856. The defence was that the man was not legally arrested and therefore the accused were justified in letting him go. The Magistrate held that the arrest was a legal one and fined the accused Rs. 30 each, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BRANDING A WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Suckoobai, a Hindu woman and Bapu Santaram were charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with causing hurt to Janibai, the wife of the second accused, by branding her by means of a heated iron. It appeared that complainant, her husband and Suckoobai, all lived together. On Saturday last, Janibai was grinding some corn when some of the grains fell on the ground. The first accused thereupon got angry and taking a pair of heated iron tongs, branded her on her arms, legs and face. The husband was then in the room, but he did not interfere and allowed his wife to be branded by his mistress. A complaint was made to the Police and the injured woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The husband denied the charge saying that he did not know the tongs were heated and that on seeing his wife being struck by the first accused he separated them. The Magistrate convicted the first accused and sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The husband was discharged for want of evidence.

DEATH OF DR. BALKRISHNA NILAJI PITALE L.L.D.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Balkrishna N. Pitale which took place on Monday morning at his house at Girgaum Back Road, at the age of 50 years, owing to sudden failure of the action of the heart. Dr. Pitale was a member of the Daivadnya community of Bombay. He was of an amiable disposition and being a gentleman of high literary culture his assistance, suggestions and opinions on various matters were sought by many; and he was willingly accessible to all. He received his collegiate education under Dr. Harkness Sir Alex Grant, Professors Hughlings, and Candy, Drs. Sinclair and Haines; and legal education under Dr. Reid. He had been Government Pensioner since 1893, having first served in the Legislative Department from 1862-64 and then from 1869 to 1890 in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments of the Government Secretariat, under Sir L. H. Bayley, Sir Raymond West, the Hon. H. M. Birdwood, Sir James Peile, the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, &c. He was thoroughly conversant with all administrative details. His grandfather and father rendered loyal and meritorious services to Government in the Military and Political Departments at Baroda, during the time of Governor Jonathan Duncan, under the Hon'ble J. Warden, Col. A. Walker, Sir Rivett-Carnac, Sir J. P. Willoughby, and in the Secretariat as well, under distinguished officers, viz, the Hon'ble A. Malet, Sir Lucas Anderson, the Hon'ble A. K. Forbes, Sir William Wedderburn, &c., for 80 years. In all, therefore, this Pitale family continuously served the Government of Bombay for 107 years, from A.D. 1789 to 1896. This is a record of service, to use the words of a high functionary, "of which any body may indeed be justly proud." It was by Dr. Pitale's efforts that the memory of that pioneer of Railway enterprise in Western India, James John Berkley, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. was perpetuated, in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and the University of Bombay (the Engineering Faculty). He advocated the claims of these two Institutions and obtained the sum of Rs. 15 5.0 from Mr. H. M. Brereton, C. E., and made him to divide it equally among both. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. John Wilson cordially thanked Dr. Pitale for this great service done by him, so also did Mr. Brereton.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE annual sports got up under the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, were continued on the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday afternoon. There was a large concourse of spectators dotting the maidan, and many of the members and officers of the committee did their best to make it a successful sporting meeting. The patron of the Association is his Excellency Lord Northcote; the Hon. Mr. Giles is the president, while the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and Mr. D. J. Tata are the vice-presidents. The executive committee is composed of the Rev. F. F. Weingartner, Messrs. F. B. Pendarves Lory, H. C. Meades, and K. B. Marzban, the honorary treasurer being Mr. F. B. Master; and the honorary secretary Mr. T. A. Savage, who were indefatigable in their exertions in looking into the details of all the arrangements made for the meeting. The judges were Messrs C. N. Hall, E. Faulkner, A. Sydney Gaines, K. C. Laikaka, D. A. Sandford, W. H. I. Shakespear and T. L. Roberts; with Dr. D. McDonald as the referee; the starters being the Rev. E. S. Hall, Rev. S. Leigh Lye, Professor O. V. Meller; and Mr. J. Reed. The stewards were Messrs. F. W. Cresswell, R. H. Wilkinson, J. Lazarus, A. Millard, and W. Young-Neeker Mr. E. D. Smith; Press and Enquiry steward, Mr. H. C. Harris; time-keeper, Mr. G. Lund; and clerk of the course, Mr. N. D. Mehta. The total entries were in excess of those of last year, when there were competitors from thirteen schools, while this year fifteen schools were represented, and the entries numbered close on five hundred. Prizes for various sports were competed for by the senior and junior candidates from the high schools in the city. Among those present yesterday were Lord and Lady Northcote the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe. Yesterday's sports began at 3-30 p.m. The following are the results:—

Open 120 yards—Hurdles, First heat—1st A. Gawthorne, Cathedral; 2nd, W. S. Pitale, New High School. Time, 17 3-5 seconds.

Second heat—1st, A. Vaz, St. Mary's; 2nd, S. M. Kothare, Elphinstone. Time, 20 3-5 seconds.

Third heat—1st, R. Fido, Cathedral; 2nd K. S. Ajikha, Elphinstone. Time, 18 3-5 seconds.

BOYS UNDER 16,
120 YARDS HURDLES.

1st heat, 1st C. Noronha, St. Mary's; 2nd H. A. Setna, Fort and Proprietary. Time, 21 seconds.

Second heat, 1st, A. Razak, Fort and Proprietary 2nd, C. D'Souza, St. Xaviers: Time, 21 1-5 seconds.

Third heat, 1st, E. Sharpe, Cathedral; 2nd, Gulam Ali Anjuman. Time, 21 seconds.

Final 120 yards. Boys under 14, 1st, A. Duffy, St. Mary's 2nd, W. Garriock, Cathedral. 3rd P. Hogan' St. Mary's. Time, 29 1-5 seconds.

Boys under 16, half mile, 1st, J. A. Contractor, Fort and Proprietary. 2nd, A. Cougers, Cathedral, 3rd, A. M. Pal, Elphinstone. Time, 2m. 31 4-5 seconds.

Final quarter mile, Open, 1st, A. Gawthorne, Cathedral. 2nd, O. Connell, Cathedral, 3rd B. V. Desai, Elphinstone. Time, 1 m. 2 3-5 seconds.

Boys under 16, 100 yards. 1st, C. Noronha, St. Mary's, 2nd, E. Sharpe, Cathedral. 3rd, V. Sosai, St. Xavier's. Time, 11 2-5 seconds.

Open 100 yards. 1st, A. Gawthorne, Cathedral 2nd W. Dickinson, St. Mary's, 3rd, O. Connell Cathedral. Time 10 4-5 seconds.

Boys under 16, Final Quarter Mile. 1st C. Noronha, St. Mary's, 2nd A. Winckler, Cathedral 3rd, A. Ross, Education Society. Time, 1 m. 5 2-5, seconds.

Open one Mile, 1st S. M. Kothare, Elphinstone, 2nd, B. V. Desai, Elphistone. 3rd, E. Meadshi, Education Society. Time, 5 m. 33 2-5 seconds.

Boys under 16—Final of 120 yards Hurdles. 1st, A. Razak, Proprietary and Fort 2nd, E Sharpe. Cathedral, 3rd, C. Noronha, St. Marys. Time, 20 seconds.

Open, Final of 120 yards—Hurdles, 1st, A. Gawthorne, Cathedral. 2nd, R. Fido, Cathedral. 3rd Vaz, St. Mary's. Time 15 1-5 seconds.

In the Final Bicycle Race, the result was as follows: 1st, P. Hopworth, Cathedral, 2nd V. Heldrath, Cathedral 3rd, D. Master, Fort and, Proprietary Time, 3 minutes, 22 3 5, seconds.

In the semi-final tug of war the Anjuman-i-Islam met the Elphinstone High School; and the latter won after a pull of 22 2-5 seconds. In the tug between the New High School and St. Mary's College, the former won after a pull of 1m. and 35 1-5 seconds. In the final round, the Elphinstone High School met the New High School. The former won the contest pulling their opponents over twice.

At the conclusion of the sports Mr. Giles addressing their Excellencies, congratulated Mr Savage on the success the sports had attained under his supervision. He also congratulated the schools competing for the hearty manner in which they entered the sports. He thanked their Excellencies for their presence which he said would do much in encouraging all concerned in the sports.

Lord Northcote in addressing the assembly said Mr. Giles had truly said that the present was not a time for making speeches. He had much pleasure in attending the sports and was glad to see that the prizes were distributed to Europeans as well as natives who competed for them. His Excellency entirely endorsed what Mr. Giles had remarked that the sports brought boys of all nationalities together. His Excellency congratulated Mr. Giles on the Giles shield being dedicated to him. His Excellency had also great pleasure in noticing the untiring zeal and energy of Mr. Savage, the honorary secretary.

Lady Northcote then gave away the prizes:—The Harris Shield won by the New High School; the Junior Cricket Shield won by the Education Society's School, the Aga Khan Hockey Shield won by the Cathedral High School and the Athletic Association Shield won by the same High School.

Their Excellencies were loudly cheered as they left the ground about 6-45 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Challenge Cup Race—Being the third and last race of the series for Yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C—Y R A. Time allowances for rating. Entrance fee Rs. 15, 1st prize Rs. 50, 2nd prize Rs. 25, Course No. 17 = 21 miles, start at 2 p. m.

Handicap Race—For those yachts on the R B Y C list that are not entered for the challenge cup race. Entrance fee Rs. 5, 1st prize, Rs. 60, 2nd prize, Rs. 30, 3rd prize, Rs. 10, Course No. 1, followed by No. 13, Start at 3 p. m.

Ship's Boat Race—Handicap for Man-of-War and bona-fide Ship's Boats of any size with service rig and under service conditions. Entrance fee Rs. 3, 1st prize Rs. 45, 2nd prize Rs. 20, 3rd prize, Rs. 10. Course No. 5 = 8-3 miles, Start at 3-45 p. m.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Thursday next.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. S. Rabeah presided and there were also present:

Brig. General Ventris, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Veigas, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. S. J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. C. L. Meyer, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Col. Olivier, and Mr. W. C. Hughes.

EJECTMENT OF BEGGARS.

The Trustees considered a circular on a letter from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, regarding the ejectment of beggars from the land vesting in the Board leading to the sea face near the Charni Road gardens.

The chairman observed that the beggars were occupying the plot of ground in question for the last several years and the Health Officer could not give any special reasons for suggesting the said ejectment, but he objected to their occupying the land in a general way, saying their presence was dangerous to the health of the public at large.

Col. Olivier said that whenever there was a holiday or some such occasion the beggar formed a nuisance otherwise it was not much cared for.

The chairman thought it would be advisable to find out what reasons the Health officer adduced and what reasons the Police Commissioner put forward as to the said ejectment.

Mr. Wacha suggested that the Board might take what to them might appear the best practicable course. They might keep a Police cannot to keep the maidan clear.

The Chairman considered it was advisable to know what reasons the Health Officer and Police Commissioner gave. He doubted if a police cannot could even eject them.

The matter was eventually adjourned for further consideration to enable the chairman to confer with the Police Commissioner and the Health Officer.

BADAR-MATUNGA IMPROVEMENT.

The Government resolution sanctioning scheme No 5 (Dadar Matunga) was referred to the Improvement Committee.

MR. BRYANT'S APPOINTMENT.

Next item on the agenda was the Government Resolution sanctioning Mr. Bryant's appointment as Engineer to the Board for a period of 5 years.

The chairman could not understand why the limit of 5 years was fixed when the Trustees had according to the Act only asked for the sanction.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla explained that probably the Government adopted the same principle as was done in case of Municipal appointments. The maximum period was 5 years and minimum 3 years in cases where Government were asked to sanction.

The resolution was recorded.

A RE-CONSIDERATION.

The Trustees reconsidered its former resolution "re Times of India" buildings and decided to allow shops to be made in the new buildings but at the same time reserves to themselves the right of closing them if the shops were not found suitable to the locality.

RETIREMENT OF MR. REYNOLDS.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that the Trustees desire to record their high appreciation of the value of the services of Mr. Playford-Reynolds, M. I. C. E., on his retirement after 3 years' service as the Board's Engineer. Mr. Reynolds' high Engineering qualifications and his intimate knowledge of the city have been of the greatest use in the formation of the various schemes, undertaken by the Board and his wholehearted devotion to the Board's interests during the starting of every large operation is cordially acknowledged.

After transacting some more business the meeting adjourned.

THE STORY OF A BRACELET.

AT the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, delivered judgment to-day in a suit brought by Sorabjee and Jamsetjee Khan, jewellers of Elphinstone Circle, against Babu Shoshi Bhoosan Sarl and another. Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the pla

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HAVE been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of these well-known LAMPS, and have just received a splendid assortment, consisting of STANDARD, TABLE and BRACKET LAMPS, in Brass, Copper and Hammered Iron.
These Lamps must not be confounded with those generally sold in Bombay, under the name of HINKS' LAMPS, where, perhaps, a small part bears the name "Hinks," while the other portions consist simply of some cheap foreign stuff, thus making it appear that the whole article is manufactured by Messrs. HINKS & SONS.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1902.

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, M. P., shipowner, shipbuilder and merchant, who is also interested in several of the industries in the north of England, has recently completed a tour in the United States, undertaken with the idea of investigating the natural, economic and scientific causes of what for want of a better term has been called the "American Invasion." Sir Christopher gives the results of his inquiries in an article in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for March. As one who is intimately connected with Transatlantic trade, he is intensely interested in the problem, and if American goods over-run the markets in which England is now supreme, he will be one of the first to suffer. It is satisfactory therefore to find that he is not at all alarmed by what he learnt, and that he does not take the same hopeless view that so many writers on the subject are inclined to. He finds numerous indications of American weakness and British strength, and he does not think it necessary either to haul down the Union Jack or to lower it by a single foot. America has greater natural advantages than Great Britain. America spurred by the incentive to make her industry has been more receptive of ideas than Great Britain. But, says Sir Christopher, Englishmen still have courage, perseverance, brains, capital and the power of learning and improving their methods. Competition, opposition and even adversity were necessary to enable Englishmen to grasp the fact that they are neither omnipotent nor omniscient, that as their fathers struggled to obtain supremacy, so their sons must struggle to maintain it and be determined that if America's natural advantages are unique and superior to ours, we will be their equals in commercial, mental, physical and political aptitude. In the steam carrying trade, America is still far behind, notwithstanding all attempts to invigorate that branch of trade. Sir Christopher unhesitatingly condemns all monopolies and combinations tending to unnatural prices as being wrong and against national policy. He believes they are bound to be unsuccessful. He also condemns protection. But on the other hand he regards Trades Unionism as an equally objectionable obstacle to trade, since it tyrannically opposes the introduction of labour-saving appliances and machinery, and by oppressive and restrictive edicts relating to the management of works, hampers trade, increases the cost of production and sends much work to other countries. This, though he cannot but admit that Trades Unions have increased the dignity of labour, assisted the general development of co-operative societies and have above all saved England from the curse of political strikes and anarchical and destructive movements.

Pig-iron, Sir Christopher Furness prefers to chemicals, as the index of a nation's progress. He shows that from 121,223 tons produced in America in 1860, the output has kept to sixteen millions and of this quantity all but one million tons was consumed in the United States. The production of pig-iron in England which was set down at over nine million tons in 1899 fell to 8,200,000 last year. Returns which seem to indicate that while the United Kingdom is increasing in population, it is falling off in production and in labour, that she is earning less to maintain herself than America, whereas America also with an increasing population is earning proportionately more money. Comparing the circumstances of the competitors, Sir Christopher shows that the American has an incalculable advantage in the shape of raw material in boundless profusion, of copper, iron, ore, timber, sugar, coal, resin, etc.—all of the best quality, obtainable at a low cost, while above all food is in unlimited quantities. "America" writes Sir Christopher, "has also through her production of the precious metals, through her industry and the prolific crops of her soil, a large and accumulated capital. This combined with a limitless credit and an enormous annual surplus, enables her merchants fully to develop her natural resources. Capital is always obtainable for profitable undertakings, because the nation's attention is practically concentrated on commerce. These are America's advantages in the competition. British resources are not so great, but were British competitors not so handicapped by excessive mineral rents and royalties and also by excessive railway rates arbitrarily levied by monopolist railway companies, British merchants, he is convinced, would hold their own against all comers. In England enormous royalties have to be paid on minerals worked. In America, as a rule, the minerals are owned by those engaged in working them, and they thus escape royalty charges and all vexatious covenants and restrictions, such as the iron and steel trade is exposed to in England. Sir Christopher warns the English landowners that while prosperity has its rights, it also has its duties, and although he is not an advocate of any wild and revolutionary theories of confiscation, he tells the "gentlemen of England" that if by shirking those duties and imposing on trade and industry, burdens grievous to be borne, such theories become more and more popular, they will only have themselves to blame. British royalties are heavier and a more direct tax on industry than they are in any other country, and by Sir Christopher Furness's showing do as much if not more than anything else to handicap British competition in the open markets of the world.

Another section of this instructive treatise compares America and British businessmen and workmen and the conditions under which they exist. The American businessman is less conservative than his British cousin. He is more ready to experiment. His energy, push and restless activity are almost phenomenal and keep him alert to the changes in the trading world and to scientific developments and improvements. As Sir Christopher Furness says he grasps the fact that immediate expenditure may result in an ultimate saving of cost and realises that the race is to the strong, that the best and most modernly equipped works, managed by the most enlightened and scientific intelligence, must lead in the struggle for commercial supremacy. He does not work on preconceived notions as so many British manufacturers do. He carefully examines them with a free and open mind before accepting or rejecting them. Then in his dealings with labour he is not actuated by any sentimental considerations as the British employer frequently is. He flings out into the street the hand who cannot earn something more than his wages to make room for a more efficient workman, who is paid good wages for good work. This system Sir Christopher finds supports the statement we made a short time ago dealing with the same subject. It attracts the best labour not only in America, but also from Europe. Thus it happens that the best workmen and those who make the most money in American manufactories are not American but British workmen. Men are chosen for their capacity, energy and ability. They know that from them is expected unstinted work, successful organisation and profitable results and that if they do not give satisfaction on these points, they will be relentlessly superseded. On other subjects, more controversial, Sir Christopher's remarks are less convincing. But there is much comfort in what he tells us of the undoubted superiority of the British workmen and that their salvation lies to a great extent in their own hands. The cheaper and the better work we produce, he argues in conclusion, the more work we shall have. The more orders the manufacturer receives the more he can pay in wages,—the better for the workman, the employes and the nation. Labour and capital, he reminds both sides are allies, not foes and those labour leaders who fail to advance that doctrine are not true to their calling. The union of labour and capital working harmonicusly produces wealth, happiness and comfort. When they fight the result is poverty, privation and misery. We trust that Sir Christopher Furness' words will be brought home to those most directly concerned may fully realise how neo-unionism stands in the way of progress that it plays into the hands of our competitors, by obstructing the introduction of labour saving machinery, and by its oppressive restrictive edicts relating to the management of works and other subjects, to the study of which their representatives and leaders have brought to bear insufficient wisdom and experience.

BUDDHISTS AND A BEARD.

ONE of the many problems which stormily agitated the ecclesiastical world of Europe in the middle ages, had to do with the number of angels that could dance on the point of a needle. A question of equally serious import now threatens to disrupt the Buddhist hierarchy of Burma. It is a question which is greater than dogma, is above philosophy and beyond the reach of spiritual grace. More powerful than theology to disturb men's minds, more potent to set men fighting than heretical disbelief in the divinity of religious founders, the matter which is exercising the Buddhists of Burma may have astonishing results. It is a question which has thrown the Buddhist Bishops into the greatest consternation and excitement. After centuries of calm acceptance of what was believed to be a symbol of pellucid truth, a reformer, an agitator with greater effrontory than any of his tribe, has arisen to challenge the unquestioning faith of the followers of Gautama Buddha on a point of momentous importance. The point is nothing less vital than whether Buddha shaved or wore a beard. The cut of a man's beard has before this had serious consequences. Beauty, we are told, draws us with a single hair, and in the history of the world a particular fashion or the absence of hirsute adornment has had far reaching effects on men and communities. To take a modern instance, what would be the effect on the European situation if the German Emperor sacrificed his moustaches? The Kaiser is obliged to live up to the aggressive adornment of his upper lip, and the shaving of Shagpat was no more momentous an event than would be the shaving of his Imperial Majesty's moustache. It will, therefore, be readily understood how significant is the question: Did Buddha shave or wear a beard? and what a number of possibilities may depend upon the answer. In the East more than in any other part of the world, the association between religious beliefs and styles of hair cutting is profound; and in fact religious communities in the West who believe that sanctity goes with particular fashions of wearing or not wearing the hair, have copied that along with other religious theatrical effects from the East. In Burma the images of Buddha represent the Holy One as shorn of beard and moustache, but a learned priest has amazed his fellow hypoongyis by affirming that when Gautama became an ascetic he did not entirely sacrifice the hirsute adornments of his face. This hypoongyi, indeed, seems to claim the fashion of beard that Buddha adopted as adding to his beauty, for in a pamphlet which he has published to prove his contention he salutes a picture of the new Buddha thus: "I bow to the Lord the Chief of ascetics, He who so well weare hair, beard and moustache straight and one inch and a half long."

The claim that the founder of Buddhism should be so represented is supported by passages from the Pali scriptures and commentaries. In brief, the Donabyu hypoongyi who has disturbed the Buddhist calm on this important point, seems to have a jealous regard for his master's reputation for personal good looks. The orthodox representations of Gautama do not strike one as counterfeits of a particularly handsome being, but if Oo Nyanavamsa's views be accepted, images of Buddha in the future, if less quaint, should be more artistico than the present statues. The curious headgear of Buddhist images is a cause for much amazement among Europeans, but the Burmes, give an explanation for this wonderful adornment. They say that when Gautama became an ascetic he cut his hair with his own sword not an elegant nor easy method of performing the operation. The hair that was left being less than two inches long, the Burmese considered must have stood erect and as it was not easy for the workmen who made the earliest images to represent it so, they devised the strange head dress seen upon the statues. To this, however, the Donabyu Hypoongyi replies with texts showing that the Lord Buddha's hair was not of the bristly sort which stands on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine, but that it curved gently to the right all round his head. He therefore advocates the removal of the cap which disfigures the images. He is also strong upon the length of Gautama's ears. The Holy One is represented as having ears of extraordinary length, with lobes that touch his shoulders; but the learned priest indignantly resents this travesty. According to this follower of Buddha, his master had not the ears of an elephant nor of an ass. The Burmese say that the scriptures state that the Buddha had long ears, but Oo Nyanavamsa retorts that the texts have been misunderstood. He points out that it is stated the Buddha was a model of masculine beauty, perfect in all his members which, as he sagely observes, would certainly not have been the case had his ears been long enough to need the support of his shoulders. The learned hypoongyi quotes largely from the Pali text to show that Buddha wore a short beard and moustache and he intends to make a huge statue so equipped. His followers, we are told, will worship no other representations and among a large number of Burmans, beardless Buddhas will, in the future, receive scant veneration. Naturally enough the sacred proprieties among the orthodox have been greatly shocked by this revolt against the ancient hairless images, and a number of Bishops of Mandalay have convened a meeting for the purpose of replying to the statements of the heterodox priest. Their answer is awaited with much interest and in any case it seems certain that the question of a Bearded or Beardless Buddha will split Burmese Buddhists into two distinct sects. Religious schism has, on occasion, arisen from a less reasonable cause. Buddhist priests have not always been so peaceful as the tenets of their faith require, and it is possible that Buddhist sectaries, divided by a beard, may become as violently antipathetic as Sunnis and Shiahs, Irish Catholics and Orangemen or Anglican Ritualists and Evangelicals. In one part of the world the lever of fanaticism is a beard; in another part it is a candle; which is amusing for the philosopher.

STATESMEN'S SIMILES.

STATESMEN, in these days are not afraid to descend to speech "understanded of the people." What with ploughs, and furrows, tabernacles and cap feathers the populace are in no danger of misunderstanding what the foremost men of the day intend to convey. Matters in this respect are different from the time when it was considered absolutely essential for politicians to interlard their speech with tags of Latin and Greek and classical allusions generally. But in the present crop of plain speaking, the German Chancellor who the other day wished to teach a British Statesman how to phrase his speeches has achieved distinction. For him no flights of magniloquent rhetoric are necessary. He comes down easily to the common level and finds his illustrations not in the fields, but in the kitchen. He has not hesitated to take the homely sausage for a simile. In reference to German aspirations in regard to China and Korea, he declared that Germany sought for no greater acquisitions than the other Powers. In what must have been a stirring passage he asseverated that Germany wanted no extra sausage in China, but demanded the same ration as others. The simile was essentially German, and was probably enthusiastically cheered as a palpable point. To continue the expressive simile, it is satisfactory to find that Germany seeks nothing more in China than a fair share of sausage. Up to the present, however, it has appeared that she wished to help herself to sauerkraut too, but possibly the aspect of the second dish now too much resembles sour grapes. For that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is, no doubt, responsible.

THE Indian Universities Commission resumed its sitting in the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the examination of the Hon. P. M. Mehta who had submitted a memorandum jointly with Mr. C. H. Setalvad. Dr. Dimmock of the Grant Medical College was also examined.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th February 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 76,053 maunds and Rs. 41,726 in the earnings.

THE following notice has been placarded in the entrance hall of Wurzburg University "Honourable ladies who attend public lectures are informed that before entering the lecture room they must take off their hats. In case of non-compliance with this notice they must expect to have their hats taken away by force." This is signed by the University janitor.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL is slaying her thousands in America. Away out in Western Chicago the gifted actress has had a superb success, and her social triumph has been as great as her professional. A recent midnight dinner given by the clever Englishwoman was attended by the most fashionable people of Chicago. The actress went to her supper directly from the stage, and she wore a gown of black velvet. This she had hastily donned in exchange for her dazzling costume of the Spanish heroine Mariana. The Americans have "taken up" Mrs. Campbell with their proverbial "vim," and could scarcely have surpassed the cordiality of their reception had that lady been a member of the royal family.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, who is now making a tour of American cities, is keeping her managers busy. First she objected to the street noises in New York, and the thoroughfare in front of the theatre was covered with tan bark. Then she was unable to find hotel accommodation because admission was refused for her pet dog. Now Mrs. Campbell has insisted that her costumes be insured, after reading of the loss of costumes by fire sustained by a well-known American stage favourite. The insurance agent who took the risk said he never before heard of a company accepting a similar one. The amount of the policy is £4,000, and insured Mrs. Campbell's costumes against loss or damage by fire, water, theft, or any other possible way, including railroad wrecks. The premium paid was £140 for the brief period Mrs. Campbell remains in the United States. She is the first actress who has possessed such a guarantee. She was anxious to insure her jewellery, but the insurance company refused to accept the risk at any price, as it would necessitate the employment of a detective to follow the actress constantly.

"THE ENGLAND OF THE EAST."

SIMILARITIES, WITH A DIFFERENCE, BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

BY STAFFORD RANSOME.

THE above is no title of mine, for Japan has been written about by so many people of an enthusiastic turn of mind, that she has been compared to nearly every country in the world before now. She has been called "the England of the East" on account of her industrial capacity, "the America of the East" because of her "go," "the France of the East" for her immorality. All of these titles are misleading, and the last is the most unjust.

The fact is, writes Mr. Stafford Ransome in the "Express", that in spite of all temptations to behave like other nations, she will still remain Japan.

Many and great as have been the Western methods that she has adopted, profound as has been the Western knowledge that she has absorbed, her object in doing so has merely been, from the beginning up till now, to acquire an insight into the ways of other countries, and to adapt such of our methods as seemed serviceable to her ways of living, and not to blindly follow the "hairy foreigner," who is still, and ever will be, to her, the "ketojin."

And yet, while the Japanese will never become English in life and thought, they have many essentially British traits in their character, traits that are often the outcome of the country in which they live, a country which has much geographical and geological resemblance to England

This resemblance begins with the name, "Dai Nihon," Great Japan. The smallest country in Asia styles itself "great." We, one of the smallest countries in Europe, call ourselves "Great Britain," and we did so long before our Colonies were of an extent to warrant the title.

WHERE THEY LEARNT.

As we absorbed our learning from the Romans and the Normans, and anybody else who was good enough to visit our shores and massacre us so the Japanese owe all their learning and their religion to their Chinese neighbours. Now we have run ahead of our neighbours in commerce, in wealth, and in a variety of other things, and the result has been that we have incurred their jealousy. Japan, once the docile and intelligent pupil of the Chinese, has now outstripped China, and has incurred her hatred.

Like us, the Japanese are insular in their ways, so much so that they for centuries were the reverse of hospitable to foreigners. There was a time when we were exactly like them in this respect, though it came to pass so long ago now that we have forgotten the days that preceded it, when we grasped the fact that the foreigner was a necessary evil. Since then we have welcomed him as such. Japan is just arriving at that stage.

Years and years ago we were military first, and commercial afterwards. To be in trade was a degradation. Until quite recently the same spirit prevailed in Japan; but now she has taken the plunge, and is doing her best to develop into "a nation of shopkeepers."

Again, Japan has a very great share of our bulldog pertinacity, that capacity for fighting an uphill battle, and for gaining strength of purpose in measure as she receives hard blows.

She possesses that same sense of curiosity which leads to the spirit of adventure, and has caused us to become travellers, sailors, and colonisers.

A QUEER LAW.

If any examples are required as proof of the lengths to which this instinct is developed in the Japanese character, one has only to bear in mind that in order to prevent the people from becoming sailors, and emigrating in large numbers, their rulers had to prohibit the building of ships sufficiently large to carry them further than round their own coasts. To deaden that longing for seeing the world all communication with foreigners was prohibited, and the possession of a foreign book was held to be a capital offence. Yet even then there were Japanese who were quite willing to risk beheadal by procuring the forbidden literature from foreign visitors, and paying enormous sums for such volumes. And all this is almost within the memory of living men to-day. Another resemblance between the Japanese and the British is that of cleanliness. In this they outstrip us, as their lower classes are infinitely more clean in their habits than are ours.

Politically, now that the people are beginning to grasp the meaning of modern politics, everything points to their dropping naturally into our ways. In the course of the many conversations I had with Count Okuma, when living in this country, he bewailed the fact that there was no such thing as a corporate party in Japanese politics.

Their parties were the members of Parliament themselves, but they had no real followers, for the people did not understand the power of the vote. "Your Gladstone and your Salisbury," said Count Okuma to me, "have each a mass of people actively criticising their actions, taking an interest in politics, and forcing their leaders into the actions which they commit.

POLITICS OF PERSONS.

"In Japan we have the politics of persons, not of parties, and we, the leaders, are constrained to act on our own initiative. We have no wave of political impetus such as is created by your voting communities in England." Doubtless many for our statesmen at home would be glad to change places with the Marquis Ito or Count Okuma, and go their own way in politics instead of being forced into actions by the feelings of the masses whom they represent.

Japan is fortunate in having found men as politicians who are patriots first and politicians afterwards, and who have been able and willing to guide her inexperienced feet through the tangled maze of modern politics.

But, although the voter does not know his power yet in Japan, he is beginning to do so, and every year shows a difference in his attitude towards his representatives. He is beginning to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the nation, and when a man does this he usually ends by wanting to make his voice felt.

Perhaps the most striking likeness between the Japanese and ourselves is their innate love of sport for sport's sake: Any foreign game or athletic exercise which they take up, they take up thoroughly. Baseball, tennis, cycling, and rowing they are proficient in. Year after year the Tokyo University students go to Yokohama, and beat the American teams at their own game, and their keenness at rowing is such that I have seen no fewer than four of the college boats being coxed in one race by Princes of Imperial blood.

Many other Asiatics make good cricketers, and will play other of our games with skill for money, and some times for the fun of the thing.

I have never found a nation other than Anglo-Saxon where the spirit of sport, as we know it, was so strongly developed as in the Japanese. I have often thought that, although we have not known it, the British and the Japanese nations have been gradually drawing together through this common sympathy which exists between the lovers of sport.

A FOREIGN correspondent has just sent us the European dog census, a perusal of which offers some amusement. France gaily leads the way with 2,86,400 dogs, an average of 75 to every 1,000 human beings. Irish dogs, curiously, come next with a percentage of 73 per 1,000. England has only 38 per thousand, Germany 31, and Sweden only 11. It is stated that Germany claims to have almost two and a half million dogs, Russia only one and a half millions, and Turkey, oddly enough, only 350,000. It is equally surprising to hear that in the vast territories of the United States the estimate is only from one million to one and a half millions.

BARROOMS in Shanghai have recently developed a peculiar habit of disappearing soon after their nuptials, says the "China Gazette." Considerable interest and uneasiness are felt in certain foreign circles over the strange disappearance of an employee of a leading foreign firm who only married there a short time ago. His whereabouts and fate are unknown since his attendance at a recent semi-public function in company with his young bride, but he appears to have successfully vanished from Shanghai and all enquiries as to what had become of him have so far been fruitless. He had no business troubles and was greatly liked in the firm where he was employed.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LOSS OF THE CONVOY NEAR KLERKSDORP.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

BOERS' DETERMINED ATTACK.

HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

RETURNS OF BOER CASUALTIES FOR PAST WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Lord Kitchener reports that Colonel Anderson who commanded the convoy which was captured near Klerksdorp has arrived at Kraaipan with nine officers and 245 men.

The Colonel states that he repulsed two of the Boer attacks and then the convoy advanced slowly, when a third very determined attack began in force and the enemy charged getting between the flanking guard and the convoy, stampeding all the mules and throwing the infantry into confusion.

Our troops fought gallantly for two hours, exhausting nearly all their gun and pom-pom cartridges.

The enemy are reported to have numbered 1,200 to 1,700.

Delarey, Kemp, Celliers, Lemmer, Vermaas, Wolmarans and Potgieter were present.

Lemmer is reported to have been killed.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons, said the ordinary demand for horses was 10,000 monthly. 16,000 were despatched to South Africa in January, 14,500 in February and arrangements had been made to send 13,500 in March.

LONDON, MARCH, 4.

Lord Kitchener wires that the reports of the week's operations show that 84 Boers have been killed and wounded, and 1,008 made prisoners or surrendered.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The following casualties in South Africa are reported:—

25th February near Calvinia, wounded (died next day), Lieutenant Fowler, 16th Lancers; near Vanrhynsdor severely wounded, Captain Wilson, Cape Police.

20th February at Rilbacksfontein, slightly wounded, Lieutenant H. Maasdorp, Intelligence Department.

27th February at Neikerskraal, wounded, since dead, Captain S. T. MacCartee, South African Constabulary.

Date not given, at Kerksdorp, severely wounded Captain Gibson-Watt, 3rd South Wales Borderers; Lieut. Norman Deakin, Imperial Yeomanry and 2nd Lieut. Gibson, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; slightly wounded, Surgeon Captain G. D. Laing, Imperial Yeomanry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Pontifical Jubilee was inaugurated at St. Peters, Rome, in the presence of thirty Cardinals and the Foreign Envoys including Lord Denbigh.

His Holiness was present at Mass, but did not officiate.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

STATEMENT BY COUNT VON BULOW.

GERMAN SAUSAGE SIMILE.

INTERVENTION IN SOUTH AFRICA FUTILE.

Count von Bulow speaking in the Reichstag to-day, said Germany's policy would in nowise be altered by the Anglo-Japanese Agreement which at no point was harmful to German interests.

Germany was not pursuing territorialism in China or Korea, and only desired a safeguard for commercial development.

Regarding concessions in Shantung, Germany only demands an open door in Shantung, and it is no question of German exclusive rights in Shantung.

We do not, he said, want any extra sausage in China, but demandthe same ration as others.

LONDON, MARCH, 4.

Count Bulow in his speech yesterday, when referring to the question of a German Garrison at Shanghai, said that what was legitimate with others in order to secure commercial interests was legitimate in the case of Germany.

Referring to South African affairs, His Excellency emphasised the futility of any attempt at intervention in South Africa.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the second innings Maclaren's team have made 87 for three wickets. Showers interrupted the play.

The All Australian Team has beaten Maclaren's Team by 3 runs in the 5th Test Match.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

The Association match between England and Wales ended in a pointless draw.

SUGAR CONVENTION

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Sugar Convention comes into force on the 1st September 1903, for five years, and is thereafter terminable by one year's notice.

Great Britain undertakes to submit the Convention to her self-governing Colonies and to India, in order to enable them to adhere.

MISS STONE AND THE BRIGANDS.

An American note to Turkey demands the punishment of Miss Stone's captors. Turkey has however replied denying all responsibility in the matter.

MILITARY INTELLIGNCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Lieut.-Colonel Lowth, 1st Lincolnshires, goes on half pay on the 11th instant.

Colonel Desvoeux officiates in command of the Kohat Kurram force, vice Colonel Hervey who vacates on the 30th instant.

Colonel C. Muir, 17th Bengal Lancers, officiating Colonel on the Staff Delhi, vice Desvoeux.

Second Lieut. Wagnell, 18th Hussars from home is posted to the Staff Corps, Bombay.

Major Turner is confirmed as Commandant o the 24th Baluchis.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE REMOUNT QUESTION.

BLUEBOOK DISCLOSURES.

HORSES BADLY SELECTED.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A Bluebook dealing with the question of remounts has been published and shows that the Remount Department at the outbreak of the war was totally inadequate. Early in 1900 urgent demands from the front led to a series of telegrams to Lord Roberts hinting at the advisability of sparing the horses. Mr. Brodrick telegraphed on the 17th November that the supply asked for would cost £250,000 per month. Similar telegrams were sent to Lord Kitchener. Mr. Brodrick telegraphed on the 26th November 1901, saying that he could not continue indefinitely sending 1,900 to 12,000 remounts every month for column commanders to use up in a few days. Lord Kitchener on the 15th January 1902 urged that more careful selection be made, as many of the horses sent out were quite unsuitable.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SHERANI COUNTRY.

MURDERER DEMANDS SURRENDER OF A POST.

LOYALTY OF THE LEVIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The latest news from the Sherani country where the Extra Assistant Commissioner was recently murdered, shows that Ahmed Khan, the murderer, on the 26th ultimo, went to Mogalkot Levy Post and demanded its surrender, but the Chabar Khels who held it defied him.

On the 28th ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan arrived at Draxiada with sixty sabres of the 4th Punjab Cavalry and some Border Military Police and found all quiet. On the 1st March, Lieutenant E. H. S. James reached Mogulkot unopposed and relieved the post.

The villagers turned out on the way as Lieut. James passed and gave him assurances of loyalty, and it would appear that except for Ahmed Khan and his very small following the country is quite unaffected.

POLICE OFFICER MURDERED IN THE ANDAMANS.

OUTRAGE BY JARAWAS.

The murder by Jarawas on the night of February 24th in the Andaman Islands, is reported of Mr. Percy Vaux, formerly of the Burma Police. It seems that the Jarawas had been giving trouble and Mr. Vaux had gone out to find their haunts, but was shot dead by an arrow when endeavouring to capture some of them.

Mr. C. G. Rogers, of the Forest Department, and Mr. Boaig, Harbour Master, who were also present, brought the body into Port Blair, where it was interred.

THE LIBERAL DISRUPTION.

C. B.'S POSITION.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY ROSEBERY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

A Special cablegram to the "Englishman" from London, dated March 1st, says the latest split in the Liberal ranks continues to be the absorbing topic in political circles.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, according to his custom, shows a tendency to hedge. He will do nothing to precipitate a crucial division, which would have the effect of testing the relative strength of the Liberal party and the Liberal League in the House of Commons. The Liberal League, on the contrary, is eager for a trial of the forces.

It is thought possible that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's hand may be forced in the Committee of Army Estimates during the next week.

It is announced that Lord Rosebery will speak at Glasgow on the 10th instant. The demand for tickets for the meeting is phenomenal.

FRACAS BETWEEN SOWARS AND VILLAGERS.

FOUR MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

POONA, MARCH 4.

A serious fracas took place last night at Ghorpuri between sowars of the first Bombay Lancers and some villagers.

It appears that the villagers were celebrating a marriage festival with much noise and beating tom-toms, when word was sent over by one of the officers to ask them to desist. The villagers turned on the man and assaulted him rather severely. The man escaped to his lines and getting the assistance of 20 or 30 of his comrades, they assaulted every villager they could.

Four men were so severely injured that they had to be removed to the Sassoon Hospital.

THE BOER PRISONERS AT POONA.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

There is no truth in the statement that ninety days imprisonment had been awarded to the 120 Boer prisoners who refused to give parole.

The prisoners are kept in Poona as there is no other convenient place for them. They cannot be sent to Ahmednagar as new arrivals have taken their places

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

NAPLES, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Cyldesdale left here (Calcutta boats) yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, MAR. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rewa, left here outwards this morning.

SUEZ, MAR. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta afternoon of 1st.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Carinthia, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 4th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Dea Baiduino, which left Bombay on the 15th February arrived at Naples on the morning of the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Sarats quiet.

Good Bhowsuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 94 1-4 ex

3 per cent. Reuts 101 1-4

3 -½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 9-16

Bar Silver 25 7-16

THE BURMA JUDICIAL POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 4.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following appointments to the Chief Court of Lower Burma:—Mr. H. Thirkell White, to be Chief Judge, on the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Copleston, next April.

Mr. A. M. B. Irwin to officiate as a Judge during the absense on leave of the Hon. Mr. Birks, who has intimated his intention of taking leave from the 2nd April next.

MAJOR MANNERS-SMITH.

Major Manners-Smith, Political Agent, Bikanir, proceeds shortly on one year's leave out of India.

THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE

SURRENDER OF RIFLES.

The Mahsuds have now surrendered sixty-five out of seventy rifles stolen by them during the blockade, and Mr. Meek meets the Jirga to-day, to announce the terms on which the blockade may be terminated.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

It is also officially announced that the Secretary of State has accepted the proposal of the Government of India to create the appointment of Director General of Education in India, and that Lord George Hamilton has selected Mr. Orange an examiner under the Board of Education to fill the post.

EDUCATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT.

In complement of the proceedings of the Simla Education Conference, the Government of India have had under consideration the improvement of the existing system of education of Europeans and Eurasians and local Governments have beenasked for an expression of their views upon the subject; meanwhile a small committee of educational officers have been appointed to examine and revise the Bengal Code of Regulations, for European schools in the hope that it may be found possible to order it suitable for adoption throughout India. The Committee which meets in Calcutta comprises Messrs. Marsden (Madras), Prior (Bombay), Bamford (Bengal), Badden (N. W. P.), Pope (Burmah), and Crosse (Punjab.)

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the lawn tennis Championship here to-day in the semi-finals Pearson beat Davies by two sets to love, while Elliott beat Rushton by two sets to love. The final now lies between Elliott and Pearson.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The 9th Lancers and 50 Dragoons are expected to leave South Africa for India on the 20th instant.

THE CLIVE.

The Clive now leaves Rangoon on the 15th with No. 9 Mountain Battery, and 17th Convalescent for Wellington, disembarking the convalescents at Calicut on the 22nd, arriving at Bombay on the 24th and disembarking the Mountain Battery at Karachi on the 27th.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG.

Sir Mackworth Young leaves Lahore to-day, sailing from Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

According to the latest estimates the Imperial expenditure on railways next financial year will be at least ten crores with the possibility of an extra fifty lakhs being provided.

There will be the usual allotment of one crore for irrigation.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

His Excellency Lord Northcote visited the Grant-Medical College, the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and the other institutions connected with the Medical School on Friday afternoon. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, Principal of the College and Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and the whole of the College Staff and Hospitals were present in the hall of the College to receive his Excellency, and were introduced by the Principal. His Excellency was then escorted over the College and Hospital and the working of each department explained to him. From the College Lord Northcote went to the Opthalmic Hospital, the Petit Research Laboratory, the Parsee Wards, and the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. After visiting the wards and enquiring into the condition of the patients and being informed of other matters of interest, his Excellency drove to the Bai Motlibai and Sir Dhinshaw Petit Hospitals which were also inspected. The following members of the staff were introduced to his Excellency:—Major Lyons, Professor of Medicine and 1st Physician; Major Quicke, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon; Major Meyer, Professor of Physiology; Major Childe, 2nd Physician and Professor of Pathology; Major Herbert, Professor of Ophthalmology; Major Barry, Professor of Chemistry; Capt. Street, Professor of Anatomy; Mr. Baracha, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Dr. R. N. Khory and Dr. Surveyor, Physicians; Assistant Surgeon George; House Surgeon and the tutors of the College, Mr. J. S. Vakil, L. M. and S.; Mr. G. B. Kher, L. M. and S.; Mr. G. R Tambe, M. A., B.Sc.; Mr. A. N. Sambare, L. M. and S.; Mr. D. R. Bardi, L. M. and S.; Mr. S. B. Nayak L. M. and S; Mr. S. A. Banker, L. M. and S.; Mr. A. A. Gair, L. M. and S.; Mr. T. D. Velinker, L. M. and S., B. Sc.; Mr. J. R. Vakil, L. M. and S.; Mr. K. M. Dubash, L. M. and S., F. R. C. S. On the round of the Hospital Wards the sister-in-charge Sister Eleanor Mary, Mrs. Reny, Matron, and Nursing Sister of St. John of Jerusalem, and Assistant Surgeon Prescott, House Surgeon, were also introduced. His Excellency spent nearly an hour and a half over the visit which was greatly appreciated by the whole staff.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donation towards the Lady Northcote's Dufferin Fund Fancy Fete (Shannon River Branch.) Mr. Dadabhai Ratanji of Karwar Rs. 525.

TRAINS AND THE FANCY FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have to request, through the medium of your paper, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, to arrange to start the Jubbulpore mixed train, leaving Victoria Terminus at 11-30 p. m., a quarter of an hour later, during the continuance of the Fancy Fete to ensure the large body of workers at the Fete, returning to their homes by this train, as they cannot, in the ordinary way, be expected to be free before 11-30 p. m. A first and second class extra carriage might, with advantage, be added to this train, as there is sure to be a rush of local passengers, returning home by this train.—Yours, &c.

A WORKER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EGYPTIAN TRADE.

NEW YEAR'S COMMERCE.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEAT.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The report of the Egyptian Customs Administration for December last, and for the whole of 1901, has just been published in Egypt, and a summary has reached us from Alexandria. The figures, as usual, throw an interesting light on the economic condition of an increasingly important country. The declared value of the imports for last year is £E15,244,939, and shows an increase of £E1,132,569 as compared with 1900. On the other hand, the exports show a decrease, the declared value being £E15,730,088, or £E1,038,522 less than the total for 1900. Of the total value of the imports, £E577,203 represents tobacco, the value of which shows an increase of £E18,418 as against 1900, the balance of the total imports, £E14,649,318, representing general merchandise and showing an increase of £E1,114,151. The monopoly conditions under which tobacco is received make it worth while to point out this distinction. The total value of the re-exports was £E671,202, and shows an increase of £E34,485 as against 1900. Adding the re-exports to the exports of Egyptian produce and manufactures, the total value of the exports appears as £E16,401,290, and the decrease as against 1900 is reduced to £E952,037. The major portion of the amount of the re-exports, however, represents tobacco, valued at £E423,876, and this item accounts for £E66,372 of the increase in the re-exports. The transit trade pure and simple last year was valued at £E1,221,538, an increase of £E198,812 as against 1900. The cause of the decline in the aggregate value of the exports was the decline in the value of the raw cotton exports, the total value under this head for last year being £E11,833,277, or £E1,205,748 less than the declared value for 1900—a decrease, it will be observed, which exceeded the decline in the aggregate value of the exports of all kinds. The principal compensation for the decline in the cotton exports was an increase in the value of the gum arabic exported, from £E93,847 in 1900 to £E254,794 last year, a gain of £E160,947. The imports at Alexandria alone were valued at £E13,378,671, and showed an increase of £E958,365 at that port as against 1900. The exports from Alexandria alone were valued at £E15,325,282, and showed a decrease of £E1,161,629. It will be observed that the export trade is done almost exclusively through Alexandria, other Egyptian ports getting a larger share of the import than of the export trade. Thus the imports at Port Said last year were valued at upwards of £E1,000,000, and showed an increase of £E135,000 as against 1900, the exports remaining about stationary. At Suez there was a slight increase in the value of the imports, with a still larger decrease in that of the exports. Damietta seems to be steadily losing both ways such trade as it had developed.

As regards the various countries with which Egypt trades, the imports from Great Britain were valued last year at £E5,568,498, as against £E5,300,364 in 1900 and £E4,334,026 in 1899, a continued increase being, therefore, shown. The exports to Great Britain were valued at £E8,013,911, as against £E9,141,930 in 1900 and £E8,227,374 in 1899. Of course the decrease in the raw cotton shipments accounted for this decline. Egypt last year imported from British India to the value of £E882,458, as compared with only £E696,436 in 1900; but the value of her exports to British India declined from £E187,814 to £E107,378, a principal item of decrease, we may assume, being again raw cotton. Germany's trade with Egypt is not large; Egypt's imports from that empire, however, increased last year from £E485,921 in 1900 to £E539,368; but the Egyptian exports to Germany declined from £E900,824 in 1900 to £E778,096 last year. From America goods to the value of £E315,890 were received, as compared with £E289,330, the value from the same quarter in 1900. The imports from Austria were valued at £E1,051,200, showing an increase from £E900,959 in the previous year; while the exports thither fell from £E642,473 to £E628,408. The imports from Belgium increased very slightly in value last year, the amount being £E498,768, as against £E494,749 in 1900; the Egyptian exports to Belgium are not large and showed the general decline last year, the value being £E83,033, as against £E121,165 in 1900. Next to Great Britain and Turkey, France, as might be supposed, has the largest interest in the Egyptian import trade, and is credited for last year with £E1,369,771, as against £E1,285,087 in 1900; the Egyptian exports to France were valued at £E1,257,839 as against £E1,424,987 in 1900. Italy is credited with imports into Egypt to the value of £E802,156 last year, as against £E661,347 for 1900, while the value of the Egyptian exports to Italy fell from £E601,496 in the last-named year to £E549,883 in 1901. The trade of Egypt with Greece is insignificant; the imports thence last year were valued at £E157,075, as against £E121,467 in 1900. Russia is a more important source of Egyptian trade; the imports thence were valued last year at £E612,346, as against £E608,900 in 1900, and the exports thither at £E1,743,205, as against £E1,203,562 in 1900. Finally the imports from Turkey into Egypt were valued last year at £E2,245,414, as against £E2,220,967 in 1900; this increase, however, was not due to tobacco, the declared value of that item last year being £E391,366 only, as against £E438,190 in 1900. The exports from Egypt to Turkey were valued at £E312,789, as against £E290,188 in 1900. It will be observed that Russia and Turkey were the only directions in which the Egyptian export trade increased last year.

The first thing to notice in the official statement of our export and import trade during the past month is the changes which have been made in the form of the returns. Mr. Robert Barclay's recent letter to the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has apparently not escaped the attention of the Board of Trade, and we find, in consequence a notification at the foot of the summaries to the effect that the values of the imports represent the "cost, insurance, and freight" and that those of the exports represent "the cost and shipping charges," and are known as "the free-on-board" values. It may be permissible to point out that the officials of the Board of Trade have fallen into error in this announcement. In the counting-house "shipping charges" means the charges on the ship; in other words, the freight and insurance charges, which are not covered by the term "free-on-Board." The Board of Trade officials have apparently failed to grasp the true meanings of c.i.f. and f.o.b.; but if in their future notifications the term "shipping charges" be altered to "forwarding charges"—meaning charges to the ship's side—the statement will be accurate. Another modification in the returns is the inclusion in the summaries of comparisons with the two preceding years, instead of with the last preceding year only, an addition which brings the summary statements into harmony with the detailed statements which have all along given comparisons for three years. As regards the general indications of the course of our over-seas trade since the beginning of the year, a noticeable fact is that, whereas the last three previous Januaries showed increases on both the import and export sides of the accounts, the declared values for the first month of the current year, though showing a further substantial increase of £4,143,832 in the imports, record a decrease of £498,967 in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. This year's exports of our own productions still show an increase of £670,892 as against January, 1900, so that the contraction is really not very serious. Moreover, there is an increase of £289,139 in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the month as against January last year, with a decrease of £142,019 as against the corresponding month in 1900. The fact that the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show a decrease as against last year may perhaps appear inconsistent with the general opinion that the new year so far, for various reasons, has been characterised by a recovery rather than by a further tendency to depression in our foreign and colonial trade.

We must, however, remember—as we pointed out a year ago—that much of the business done in any given month, say January in this case, is for subsequent delivery, and therefore does not swell the returns for the particular month in which the revival of demand has been noticeable before the publication of the statistics. Taking the imports first, the most important increase in the declared value represented imports of articles of food and drink, both duty-free and dutiable, which show together an increase of approximately £2,500,000, due mainly to increased imports of grain and sugar. The next most important increase—nearly £1,750,000—occurs under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures, and represents chiefly raw cotton, and also, in a minor degree, hemp and wool—flax and jute alike showing decreases. It is worthy of note that in all these cases still more substantial increases are shown as against January, 1900, so that the expansion has been continuous since that year. The imports of miscellaneous articles also show a substantial increase—upwards of half a million sterling—as against last year. These increases are only slightly counterbalanced by decreases in the declared value of the imports of living animals, tobacco, metals (noticeably iron, tin, lead, and quicksilver), raw materials for sundry industries (amongst which timber, hides and skins, paper-making materials, and rubber are conspicuous), and manufactured articles. To put the matter briefly, the large increase in the declared value of our imports for January consists almost exclusively of foodstuffs, beverages, and raw materials for our manufactures which we do not produce at home or do not produce in adequate quantities. It is really impossible to find in the January imports any justification for Lord Masham's complaints. Turning to the exports, as a decline is shown in the declared value of every group of British and Irish produce and manufactures—excepting living animals, articles of food and drink, ships miscellaneous articles,—perhaps more apparent justification for despondency might be found. But the declines are really very slight. The most important is in the declared value of the coal shipped, the decline in this item alone exceeding the net decline shown by the total value of all exports. The total decline in the declared value of the products of the spindle and the loom is only £164,637, the actual declared value of the yarns and woven fabrics exported being well above £9 3-4 millions for the month. The decline in our total exports of metals and engineering productions other than ships is only about one-half the increase in the value of the new ships sold; and the other declines are equally insignificant. Indeed, from the comparative smallness of the changes on this side of the account the figures really suggest a temporary pause rather than decadence, or even what might be assumed to be an inevitable, but merely periodical, reaction. The imports of gold this year are relatively small, notwithstanding that the receipts from South Africa show a very marked recovery as against the two preceding Januaries, when the Transvaal mines were all idle. The chief defaulter this year as against last is British India. The exports of gold have fallen short of the imports, and indeed so far this year the bullion movements have been on a reduced scale, the imports and exports of silver as well as of good showing decidedly narrower settlements by means of treasure.

The clearances of wines from bond during the first month of the current calendar year show a decrease of 17,665 gallons and the clearances of foreign spirits a decrease of 10,806 gallons as compared with January last year, any indication of general revival which the wine and spirits statities may be expected to give this year being, therefore, so far absent. "The main feature of the month's figures," it is pointed out by "Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular," is that "in face of an almost general decline in the clearances of wines from France, Spain, and Portugal those from what are known as 'other countries' show the substantial increase of 76,888 gallons. For this the import figures tell us that Australian wines, hocks and moselles—which arrive through Holland,—are mainly responsible, although it is noticeable, on the other hand, that wines coming through German ports show a considerable decrease, these being in the main Hungarian, Austrian, and Hamburg wines. With regard to French wines, we note that there is a falling off 14,465 gallons, still wines, having declined to the extent of 18,422 gallons, which is modified by an improvement in sparkling wines of 3,957 gallons. As to the former, it tends to show that upto the present there is no increased demand for clarets, although there can be no doubt that good value is to be had at a moderate price. This is the case with 1900's which look like turning out very useful wines and which are on offer at a especially figure which is by no means extravagant, especially when we bear in mind the fact that last year's vintage was anything but a success. Whether 1900 can do anything to restore Bordeaux wines to popular favour remains to be seen, but if it can there will be no lack in the supply to meet the demand. In the instance of sparkling wines we note that an increase in duty payments on 4,845 gallons of champagne has been reduced by a loss of 409 gallons and 479 gallons in summer and sparkling Burgundy respectively. Neither of these alterations are of any great importance, although there can be no doubt that there has recently been more movement in champagnes with a certain landing, doubtless in view of the probable requirements of the coming season. Prices are in consequence for the most part well maintained, although there has been some little flutter in the dovecote of the holders of vintage wines owing to certain parcels having reached this market via Paris which were never intended for the United Kingdom, and in regard to which an honourable understanding was entered into that they should never be sent to this country." As regards port the same authority says that it will during the next week or two receive a considerable stimulus through the 1900's, sample pipes of which have recently reached the cellars of most shippers. True, the clearances for the month of January show a decline of 27,089 gallons, or over 200 pipes; but this will doubtless be counterbalanced when the 1900's come to be shipped, since, being light wines, they will require early bottling. In both descriptions of Spanish wines there has been a decrease in the duty payments, those of the red varieties having fallen off to the extent of 33, 722 gallons, which is a marked shang from the upward tendency for several years. Once more Spanish white shows also on the down line, the decrease reaching 19,277 gallons. It is not surprising to find a tone of despondency pervading the sherry market. Fortunately, most of the houses engaged in it are of very substantial means. As regards the phylloxera in the Jeres district, the new plantations are turning out well. Brandy and rum are the defaulters in this clearances of foreign and colonial spirits.

BOMBAY ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent, "W. S. M.," regarding the teaching of English in Jesuit Schools, I would like to point out that it seems to me that the matter should be looked at in an impartial and non-sectarian light. The question is, can a foreigner teach our English boys sound, idiomatic English grammar and pronunciations? I have no doubt of the former. The Jesuit teacher has his grammar at his finger's ends; but when it comes to pronunciation and vocabulary, it is there that the stumbling block arises. It is there, I say, that those peculiarities and solicisms of speech creep in that excite the visible faculties of the youngsters. As teachers I have the highest respect for the genius of these fathers in imparting knowledge, but it is pure self-deception to pretend that English teaching in the higher forms or even in the lower is perfectly safe in such hands. If old boys come out of this with their pronunciation unimpaired it is due to their constant speech and intercourse with outsiders and if, boarders, with their day scholar mates who have opportunities of being corrected. It stands to reason that a teacher who has very little, if any, contact with the outer world has fewer opportunities of gaining that fluency which comes to the foreigner who is a man of the world. If your correspondent cannot see this then his 20 years' experience avails him nothing. I would ask him if he wanted his son to speak fluent French, would he send him to an Englishman or to M. Peltier.—Yours, &c.,

PONS ASINORUM.

A GRUESOME shark story has just come to hand from Durban. A big fish was caught, and out of curiosity its captors cut it open. They were shocked by the sight of the body of a soldier in its stomach. The body was almost entire, only the left arm being missing. The soldier belonged to the naval garrison.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

THE HON. MR. P. M. MEHTA EXAMINED.

The sitting of the Indian University Commission was resumed this afternoon in the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University. The Hon. Mr. Raleigh presided. Previous to the taking of evidence the Commissioners paid a visit of inspection to the Wilson College.

The first witness to be examined was Mr. J. E. Daruwalla, Acting Principal of the Gujarat College. He said that as the majority of students belonged to Mofussil Colleges he was not in favour of establishing a teaching university. He was of opinion that it would be better to strengthen the existing Government of native colleges than to establish teaching bodies. Speaking of the teaching at the Gujarat College he said they had no separate professor for Logic and Moral Philosophy. There was one Science teacher there teaching both Physics and Chemistry, and there was no provision whatever for Botany and goology, and the principal had a good deal more work than ought to fall to the lot of a single man.

Dr. Mackichan asked the witness to what he ascribed this state of things, and he replied that they attribute it to the fact that their grant only amounted to Rs. 10,000 whereas Rs. 40,000 was the year's grant received by the Deccan College. In the matter of endowments, also he contended Government were more liberal to the Deccan College than to them. He was of opinion, he continued, that the Senate should be largely composed of College Professors, and he was not in favour of fellowships being vacated by non-attendance at meetings. He had no radical reforms to suggest in the operations of the Syndicate, though he would like to see mofussil representation on that body.

In answer to Mr. Justice Belgrami he said that he considered that the rule that fellowships should be vacated on account of non-attendance was useless. He considered that it was quite sufficient to make fellowships terminable at the end of a given time.

After the witness had tendered considerable evidence in relation to the working of the Gujarat College the Commission was adjourned for luncheon.

The following Memorandum was then jointly submitted to the Commission by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B. A., L. L. B., and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta:—

TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

The Bombay University is in a sense a teaching University. The University prescribes the courses of instruction requires from students certain attendance at a College and the various colleges that instruct students in those courses have to be recognised by the University. It is not practicable to make the University any more a teaching body than it is. But you can have, if further can be made available, University professors for a post-graduate course, the colleges teaching only up to the B. A. and the corresponding degrees in the other faculties.

SENATE.

The Senate as at present constituted has on the whole worked very satisfactorily and no change is called for. It is vaguely said that the Senate is unwieldly, that it is incompetent, that it is obstructive, that it wants to lower the standard for degrees; that the European element is not sufficient, that it does not act upon proper advice &c., but I have not yet seen any evidence adduced in support of these statements. There is a large majority of qualified University men in the Senate, the college professors and others actually engaged in the work of education are fairly represented, Government are fairly represented, and the European Community is strongly represented. Out of a total of 297 Fellows, 210 are holding University degrees, 46 though not holding degrees are recognised men of learning and only 38 are persons of no special educational qualifications, comprising among them persons who have founded various endowments in connection with the University and people of eminent position. There are 88 who are actually employed in or are connected with the work of education. The Senate has always respected and acted on the opinion of professors except on two occasions when it may be said it went against such opinion:—(1) When the reforms suggested by the Examination Reform Committee, the principal among them being the enlargement of the Syndicate by making the Deans members thereof, came up for discussion. (2) When the late Mr. Justice Ranade proposed to divide every examination into groups and to allow the candidate to pass in all the groups at the same time or separately. On both these occasions I venture to think that the Senate was in the right and the professors who opposed the proposals were in the wrong.

The only change therefore that I would advocate would be to limit the number of Fellows to 200 exclusive of the ex-officio fellows, as was proposed in the draft Act of Sir Raymond West, the reduction to be made in the following manner; only two-thirds of the vacancies occurring every year should be filled till the number is reduced to 200 and after the reduction is effected no more nominations should be made than there are vacancies. I would not make fellowships terminable, but fellows not attending any meeting of the Senate for a period of two years should by the fact of such absence lose their fellowships.

SYNDICATE.

I think the present number of the Bombay Syndicate (15 including the Vice-Chancellor) is a proper number and should be maintained. Government and the Colleges are fairly represented in the Syndicate. Out of the 15 present members 8 are Government Officers and the Colleges are properly represented. It has so far as I know never occurred, that any educational officer or professor who took an interest in the matter and desired to be in the Syndicate was kept out. I think on the whole the present system of electing the Syndicate has worked very satisfactorily and I would keep it as it is. The Faculties as at present constituted have worked well and I would not disturb them.

VERNACULARS.

I think the three principal Vernaculars Mararthi Gujrati & Canarese should find a place in the University Course. At the Matriculation the candidate's vernacular should be insisted on and at the higher examinations candidates should be permitted to take up Gujrati, Marathi or Canarese instead of Sanskrit, Latin or French. I do not undervalue the benefit to be derived from the study of Sanskrit but looking to the practical importance of the Vernaculars, I would introduce them into the University Studies. These vernaculars have a rich literature and it will not be difficult to frame proper courses of Study. The Syndicate have only recently succeeded in arranging the M. A. voluntary course in these three languages.

MR. MEHTA'S CROSS EXAMINATION.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in the course of his examination said he did not think any scheme for teaching in some centralised manner was practicable so far as this University was concerned. The difficulty lay in the character of the existing colleges, which were mostly aided colleges. They would hardly submit to any such scheme, as it was likely to interfere with their independance of action. It was true that the relations between principals and professors of the aided colleges in this Presidency were very harmonious and friendly, but he remembered a time when that was not the case. Referring to the constitution of the Senate, Mr. Mehta said he did not think it was a difficult thing to get a large European attendance at the meetings of the Senate. A few years ago there was a proposal before the Senate to increase the number of examinations which required to be passed before graduation. The meeting held for the purpose was very largely attended and presided over by Sir Richard Temple, and in order to secure a large European attendance a whip had been sent round to all Government officers, who were members of the Senate, on other occasions too there had been large European attendances.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

There is a complaint that a tendency exists on the part of the Native members of the Senate to talk out and this is the reason why European members do not attend its meeting.

WITNESS.

That is a complaint I have heard not only with regard to the Senate, but various other public bodies as well. I confess I am not quite a disinterested witness in this respect, as I sometimes do talk much both in the Corporation and other bodies. But I think the charge is very much exaggerated.

Speaking to the constitution of the Syndicate, Mr. Mehta said one reason why there should not be preponderance of educational elements in the Syndicate was that despite the harmony which prevailed among the colleges there was a keen competition among them. Every college was desirous of showing that its result in the examinations were better than those of the other colleges, and unconsciously they always went in for measures which enabled them, as it were to turn out a larger number of graduates than the other institutions. Even in educational matters the commercial instinct must play some part. Referring to the standard of examinations one witness said whether the standard was awfully high or low depended upon the examiners themselves, who were professors of the colleges. As to the Entrance Examination he would limit the age of the candidate to fifteen years. He was of opinion that the Matriculation should be made a strictly University examination.

MR. SETALWAD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad the next witness, was in favour of taking examinations by departments. He generally agreed with the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Mehta with regard to the several subjects on which he was examined. He repudiated the charge laid against the members of the Senate of talking too much at their meetings and thought that the speeches would not be curtailed even if the attendance of reporters were dispensed with. He was in favour of allowing the reporters to attend the meetings. He considered it an advantage in as

much as they were the means of acquainting the public with what took place in the Senate. He advocated the introduction of vernaculars in the College and stated that the vernaculars were as good a curriculum as classical languages for educational purposes

DR. DIMMOCK.

Dr. H. P. Dimmock was the next to give evidence. He said that the sphere of influence of the University should be limited as far as possible by Geographical expediency. The constitution of the Senate required modification, and he was of opinion that the present number should be reduced. The college should have a considerable share of the representation in the Senate, and a member if not all of their professors should be fellows of the University. It was probable that in time to come other colleges would arise in Bombay, and he did not think the arts College should teach Science. He held that a central college should be directed to Chemistry, Physics, and other branches of Science. The change he thought was eminently desirable. The mofussil colleges might elect their own representatives from amongst the graduates who were of the standard which made them eligible for election as Senate. One representative might be nominated for a number of years to serve in the Governing Committee, and certain rotation be adopted so as give each college a voice in the Government. The heads of all mofussil colleges should be ex-officio fellows, and a certain number of fellows should also be elected by the graduates in each faculty. And also for the proper Government of the University he would change the constitution of the syndicate making that body comprise 10 members, 4 of which should be elected by the fellows, one be representative of the Mofussil Colleges, one the Director of Public Education. In order to facilitate the business of the Syndicate he would also appoint occasional special syndicates as was done in the Cambridge University. At the present time a member of question the Syndicate had to refer to subcommittees, and there was much waste of time on that account. These special Syndicate would of course be adversary to the Governing Committee he said there ought to be a registered kept of all graduates, and at anyrate graduates ought to be registered in all theiarge towns.

The President: Is there no system of registration of medical men in India now?—There is absolutely none.

Dr. Dimmock added that the University should take more interest on the general welfare of the students—in their Athletic institutions and their clubs.

The President: What would you have the University do for the club?—All the colleges might combine together and form a cricket club.

But they could do that in their private capacity without imposing it upon the University as a duty? —Oh, I don't wish to impose it as a duty but I think the University might consider it.

After further cross-examination the sitting was adjourned until this morning.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
ANNUAL REGATTA.

THE day's races in connection with the annual regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club were continued yesterday. The day's programme comprised three-events. For the Cruisers Handicap race for the "Town Cup" only three boats entered, but Forella did not start, owing to the buff-rope of her main sail giving way and the main sail being slightly torn. She will be ready for Thursday's races. Stella and Isca were the only starters for the race but though half an hour extra was granted neither of the boats finishing in time. When the races started the wind was north-west and moderate; it subsequently changed to N. W. by west and at about 6 o'clock the wind fell with the slow tide. The race, for Thirty Footers was won by Turquoise and in the Yacht, Handicap (class B) race Janitta won the first prize. The following are the results:—

Cruisers H'cap Race for "Town" Cup—For Cruising Cabin Yachts of 5 tons (T M) and over on the R B Y C list; to race in cruising trim with all ordinary cruising fittings on board. Entrance fee Rs. 10. 1st prize Town Cup, 2nd prize Rs 75. Course No 17—21 miles.

From Committee vessel round a Markboat with "R" flag moored 4 miles N. of Kennedy Island, leaving it to starboard round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station, leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee vessel leaving the Sunk Rock lighthouse on the port hand. Length of course 21 miles

Names of Boats.	H'cap A.H's.	Owners. Entered by	Time of Correct. Arrival. ed Time. H M S H M S
Forella	Scr	G V Seovell	Did not start
Stella	3 45	Col H W Boyd, I M S	Did not finish
Isca	42 00	Mr James P Chrisal	Did not finish

Thirty Footer Race—For Yachts on the R B Y C Club list not exceeding 30 feet linear rating, Y R A time allowances for rating. Entrance fee Rs. 10, 1st prize Rs. 100, 2nd prize Rs. 50. Course No 7—17·5 miles

From committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, round committee vessel, leaving them to starboard: round South Karanja Buoy, thence round North Karanja Buoy; leaving them to port, and finishing at committee vessel length of course 17.5 miles.

Names of Boats	Rat-H'cap ing. A.H's.	Owners. Entered by	Time of Correct. Arrival. ed Time. H M S H M S
Turquois	33 19	Scr Mr C A R Crommelin	5 21 22 3 9 22
Melody	28 41 19 50	Mr J P K Macbeth	5 12 36 3 16 46

Yachts H'cap (Class B) Race—For all yachts on the R B Y C Club list not entered for the Cruiser's H'cap. Entrance fee Rs 5, 1st prize Rs 60, 2nd prize Rs 30. Course No 10—12·5 miles, started at 2-30 p m From committee vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, and round the Channel Buoy, North of Butcher Island leaving both to starboard round mark boat "R" flag on moorings Buoy, N. E., of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Butcher Beacon, having it to starboard, and thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, finishing at committee vessel. Length of course 12·5 miles.

Names of Boats.	H'cap A.H's.	Owners.	Time of Correct. Arrival. ed Time. H M S H M S
Janetta	Scr	Officers R E	4 45 7 2 15 7
Manikin	Scr	Officers R A	4 49 31 2 19 31
Pixie	Scr	Mr E R Tmetha m	4 51 44 2 21 41

MARINE BATTALION SPORT.

THE 21st Bombay Infantry Athletic Sports were held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Battalion ground.

A bedstead was supported on four long pieces of plaintain stem and acrobatic feats were performed on it by men and boys. Band was playing at regular intervals between the sports.

The sports began exactly at 4 in the afternoon and the following were the awards:—

Recruit and Line Boy's Race,—1st Saknak Dapnak. 2nd Gangnak Sudaknak. 3rd Shaikh Ismail.

Veterans Race.—1st Basharatkhan (Havaldar). 2nd Mahomedbeg (Naik). 3rd Gangnath Mahadrash.

Stranger's Race.—1st Sher Mahomed, 2nd Sardar Alam, 3rd Galakhan, 4th Aksarkhan, 5th Ali Bahadur.

Animal Race (handicap)—1st Sherkhan—pigeon. 2nd Ainkhan—pigeon. 3rd Shivram Mehtar—cat.

The Wilkin's Shield Competition.—1st Scot Company No. 8. 2nd Scot Company No. 3.

220 Yards Race (open).—1st Amir Mahomed, 2nd Sone Mehtar, 3rd Khan Mehtar, 4th Nuney Khan, 5th Nazir Mahomed.

Sack Race.—1st Shaikh Mahomed, 2nd Genu Bargey, 3rd Ismailkhan, 4th Bennak, 5th Narayan Makdum

Obstacle Race.—1st Drah Khan, 2nd Nuney Khan 3rd Shaikh Mahomed, 4th Governak, 5th Chandri Khan.

Boot RACE.—1st Chand Khan 2nd. Shaikh Kasim, 3rd Shaikh Ladla, 4th Governak, 5th Govind (Musician).

Bull-Ghhari Race.—1st Yeshwant Pistal, 2nd Genu Burzey, 3rd Dhondu Burgey, 4th Kalekhan and 5th Luxmon.

Tug-of-War.—In this the companies G. and H. faced each other. After a keen struggle for the contest resulted in a tie.

Band Race.—1st Shaikh Ibrahim, 2nd Govind, 3rd Noor Mahomed, 4th Dhaknak, 5th Bhagnak.

THE mysterious death of a fine orang-outang from the Straits Settlements was recently investigated in the "Zoo" at the Bronx, New York. The microbes which gave him his death were at first unrecognised, but were traced in the end to a giant tortoise, which had brought them all the way from the Galapagos Islands, a group distant by the whole width of the Pacific from the birthplace of the ill-starred orange.

A SUPERSTITIOUS man, one Umataro Nagai, living at Akasaka-ku, in Japan, lately built a stone pillar about 12ft., high and 6ft. wide, costing 1,000 yen, in the premises of the Shonaji Temple, at Tokyo, in memory of the rats which were recently hunted and destroyed wholesale throughout the city in order to prevent the spreading of the pest. He was said to have been disturbed at night by horrible nightmares, in which he was chased and tortured by thousands of these rodents.

THE BURDEN OF INDIA.

LAST month writes Mr. Stead in the "Review of Reviews," I published a brief review of Mr. William Digby's book of "Prosperous British India," calling attention to the challenge which it contained, a challenge which goes to the very root of things in relation to the Indian Empire. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, said last August from his place in the House of Commons:—

"I admit at once that if it could be shown that India has retrograded in material prosperity under our rule, we stand self condemned, and we ought no longer to be trusted with the control of that country."

Now three years ago Mr. Rudyard Kipling addressed to the United States a remarkable poem of seven stanzas, entitled "The White Man's Burden," in which he divested the imperial vocation of the false tinsel and glitter with which it is too often associated, and revealed it in its naked austerity as a hard and thankless task performed under constraint of conscience and of God. Mr. Kipling's appeal seemed to me to reveal the influence of the Anglo-Indian ideal of an Imperialism of sacrifice as opposed to an Imperialism of conquest. Mr. Kipling, I said bids the white nations send forth the pick of their sons, that in the exile of remote provinces they may supply the wants of the conquered races. He bids them learn the lesson of unostentatious service, of frank unthreatening intercourse, and of untiring altruism. Police wars, campaigns against famine, the battle with pestilence, and the ancient sloth and stupidity, these were the arduous duties which he set forth before the eyes of the nations. He did them all to—

Seek another's profit and work another's gain;

Take up the white man's burden, the savage wars of peace, Fill full the mouth of famine, and bid the sickness cease.

I immensely admired this exposition of the Imperialism of responsibility, as opposed to the Imperialism of vulgar pride and military ostentation.

And now comes along Mr. W. Digby, with his portentous impeachment of our rule in India. If he is right, instead of filling full the mouth of famine and bidding the plague to cease, instead of acting as a terrestrial providence, saving the people from the consequences of their own ignorance and sloth, we stand accused of being little short of an infernal vampire, the net effect of whose rule has been to multiply the frequency of famine and to reduce the resources of the whole or a very large part of India by fifty per cent. Clearly if Mr. Digby is right the admission frankly made by Lord George Hamilton is also right. If his impeachment can be sustained, we have no right to continue in control of the destinies of Hindustan, and the bottom is knocked out of our Imperialism. From such a tremendous conclusion I naturally recoiled, and in order to combat the premises from which such a deduction follows, I wrote the following letter to some three score of the foremost Anglo-Indians now in this country. I addressed it in the first instance to members of the Secretary of State's Council, to the Secretary of State and ex-Secretaries of State for India, the ex-Viceroys, to Governors of Indian provinces, and to others who have made a special study of the condition of India:—

Dear Sir,—I forward you herewith a copy of the January "Review of Reviews," in which you will find an article on Mr. Digby's book on "Prosperous British India." In that article I have put as honestly and clearly as I know how the question which Mr. Digby has raised, and which seems to me to go to the very root of the matter.

I am not concerned in the least with the details of Mr. Digby's indictment. He may be entirely wrong; but what I want to know is whether there is any justification whatever for his assertion that the net effect of our rule in India has been to impoverish our subjects and to render famine chronic. I address you as an expert who can throw light upon this subject, and I should be delighted if you could give me some solid assurance that in your judgment Mr. Digby is all wrong. If he is right, then—but I recoil with horror from such a conclusion.

Hoping that I may hear from you in reply to this inquiry for information.— Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM T. STEAD.

As might have been expected, many have not answered, but it is evident, from the answers already to hand, that there is much more truth in what Mr. Digby than any of us like to admit. The matter, however, is not one for me to express an opinion upon at this stage. I content myself with quoting the salient passages—I cannot quote the communications in full—of the letters which have been addressed to me. Mr. Caine, on February 11th, will raise the whole question of the condition of India by moving a resolution in favour of the reduction of Indian army by 20,000 men, a proposal which commends itself to common sense, for it is obvious if at a time of such danger as that through which we have been passing in Indian army could be so literally drawn upon for the prosecution of the war in South Africa. We must be maintaining an army much in excess of the normal needs of India in times of peace. This however, is by the way.

Lord Northbrook declines entering upon the discussion, but "cannot at all agree" with Mr. Digby's contentions.

An ex-Cabinet Minister writes: "I suspect there is a great deal of exaggeration in Mr. Digby's statements, just as the optimism of the India Office in the House of Commons is always to be largely discounted. Two things are to be remembered. The population of India has vastly increased under British rule, and the soil has been more regularly and severely tilled. The real source of expenditure which has been most pernicious and ought to have received far more condemnation at home, is military frontier expenditure."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., L.L.D

Sir George Birdwood, who dissents entirely from Mr. Digby, has promised to write me a reply for next month's Review. He sends me meantime a report of some observations which he made recently at the Society of Arts, which, as he truly says, hardly bears out Mr. Digby's contention, which contention, however, he admits has now been raised in such a forcible manner as to demand a categorical answer. In his remarks at Society of Arts he called attention to the evidence afforded by the worship paid by the Hindus to the Goddess of Prosperity, and, moreover, by the fact that the Breach Candy Temple of the three "suktees" is most poetical and emphatic evidence of the grateful and devout recognition by the Hindus of Bombay of the unprecedentid material benefits in which they have luxuriated, not to say revelled, from at least 1708, under British rule. Without exception all these Hindu temples of Bombay are of joyous gods. Even the Salva temples are of beneficent aspects of Seeva, or Kalee. This note of joy was the predominant characteristic of Hinduism, and of Hindu art, which is ritualistic art. It is clear and resonant throughout Gujerat and Kattyawar; and would appear to be increasing in volume over all Western India. Surely this is a fact of some political significance, and deserving of some consideration from English statesmen, and publicists, and politicians, interested in the intelligent, righteous and sympathetic administration of British India.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
(Ex-Lieutenant-Governor, ex-Finance Minister).

I can offer no opinion of any value on Mr. Digby's conclusion because I have not seen his book.

For many years I have known his name as that of a very hostile critic of our Indian administration. I came some years ago to the opinion that he is one of the very, very numerous class who build their facts on their conclusions, not their conclusions on facts.

But, as I have said, I know nothing of his latest book.

India being almost wholly an agricultural country whose people have every religious and social sanction to increase and multiply, and whose space, though very large, is limited, one would expect some pressure on the soil and on the wage fund. I have no reason to believe that the pressure is materially increasing; I should say it was better distributed, and further, that the gradual introduction of other industries assists in some measure in drawing superfluous labour from the soil. But the internal peace, so long assured to India under British rule, is a factor unknown in its previous history, and greatly favours both increase of population and leisure which enables people to observe, and to appeal to others to observe, the less favourable effects of unbroken peace.

India is not one, but many. My personal experience has been mainly confined to Northern India. I am confident that Northern India is prosperous, and its people all classes taken together and averaged, at least as well off as they ever have been.

The commencement of a series of rainy-season failures, and therefore of fresh famine years, and of a great increase of taxation, largely due to temporary revival of frontier ambitions, has thrown India, and all classes of the population in India, back into some difficulties. But I believe that they are transient, and that the slow, steady movement towards a higher plane of prosperity has been resumed.

I should be glad to see some of the taxation, which was remitted in 1882-3 and resumed of later years by Lord Lansdowne, and, I think, Lord Elgin, now again abolished. The present so-called "surplus" shown in Indian Budgets is entirely due to the revival and retention of these old taxes, so strenuously condemned by the most competent of our Indian financiers to destruction in past years.

(To be continued.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address by Rev. H. McNeile.

DISCOVERIES of great scientific interest have just been made by the Egyptian Geological Survey in the Fayum. A party of experts was recently sent there from Cairo, and has found the remains of enormous vertebrate animals dating from the lower Miocene Age. These primeval forms are stated to be of such scientific importance that a representative of the Geological Department of the British Museum has gone out to Cairo to examine and report on them. The Germans have now sent a party of Geologists out to the Fayum.

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES,

TUESDAY, 6TH MAY, AND THURSDAY, 8TH MAY.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 6TH MAY.

1ST RACE—"The Grand National." Winner Rs. 100, second Rs 25. A hurdle race for Maiden Arab ponies 14-1 and under, and Maiden C B ponies 14 hands and under. Above heights to carry 12-7. W for I. Penalties:—Winner of at hurdle race or steeplechase value Rs 50 or over to carry—once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftner 10lbs. extra—Distance about 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

2ND RACE.—"Polo Pony Scurry." Winner Rs. 60, 2nd Rs. 25. For all "bona fide" Arab and C. B. polo ponies (certificate required that they have been regularly played); 14-1 to carry 12st. W. for I. Penalties:—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or over to carry—once 7lbs., twice or oftener 10lbs.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

3RD RACE.—"Mahableshwar Purse." Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. For English and Australian ponies 13-3 and under, and Arabs and C. Bs. 14 hands and under that have never started for a race value Rs. 50 or over previous to the Meeting. English an l Australian 13-3 to carry 12st. C. Bs. 14 hands, 12st. Arabs 14 hands, 11st, 7lbs, W. for I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—"The Governor's Cup," Winner a cup value Rs. 100 and Rs 50 in specie, second Rs 25. For all MaidenArab and C B ponies 14-1 and under. C Bs 14-1 to carry 12-7; Arabs 14-1 to carry 12st W. for I. Penalties:—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or over—once 5lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs.—Distance 1 mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Novice Stakes," Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. For all Arab and C B, ponies 14 hands and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50 previous to the Meeting. C Bs. 14 hands to carry 12st; Arabs 14 hands to carry 11st 5lbs—Distance 1-2 mile.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 8TH MAY.

1ST RACE.—"Handicap Hurdle Race," Winner Rs. 100, second Rs 25. For all Arab and C B ponies 14-1 and under—Distance about 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights.

2ND RACE.—The Panchgani Handicap, Winner Rs 100, second Rs. 25. For all Arabs and C B ponies 14 hands and under that have never won a race value Rs 50 or over previous to the Meeting.—Distance 5 furlongs.

3RD RACE.—"The Polo Pony Handicap," Winner Rs. 60, seconded Rs. 25. For all "bona fide" Arab and C B Polo ponies (certificate as in Polo Pony Scurry) 14-1 and under. —Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—"The Hack Stakes," Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. A Handicap for all ponies 14-1 and under that have never started for a race value Rs. 50 or over previous to the Meeting.—Distance 3 furlongs.

5TH RACE.—"The Kolhapur Cup" Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. A Handicap for all Arab and C. B. ponies 14-1 and under.—Distance 1 mile.

6TH RACE.—"Consolation Race." Winner Rs. 60, second Rs. 25. A Handicap for all ponies 14-1 and under that have run and have not won at the Meeting.—Distance 3 1-2 furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. First Entries Rs. 5, close Monday, 21st April. Second Entries Rs. 10, close Monday, 28th April.

M. D. WOOD, CAPTAIN, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 28th February 1902.

With the approval of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments:—7th Bombay Pioneers, Major P H Aplin, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Col I Chase transferred to the 28th Bombay Pioneers. Dated 21th February.

24th Baluchistan Infantry—Maj G H Turner (2nd in Command, 25th Baluchistan Infant y), Offg Commandant, to be Commandant, vice Col A A Pearse, whose term of extended tenure, Dated 7th February.

28th Bombay Pioneers—Lieut-Col W St L Chase, V C, Comdt 7th Bombay Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut-Col S S Bayley.

Major G S Moore, Shropshire Light Infantry, is promoted to proceed to South Africa and join the 2nd Battalion on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

Military Works Services—On transfer from the Head-Quarters of the Director-General of Military Works to the Bombay Command, Lieut R N Stockley, R E, is posted to the Nagpore Distr ct.

The following transfers have been ordered:—Capt P Fitz-Fitz Roy, from No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. Capt C G Leak, from No. 4 Depot, late No. 2 Dept, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. 2nd Lieut G D G Lyon, 14lst Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned have passed an Examination in Languages as follows:—Urdu—High Standard—2nd, Lieutenant H St G Boulton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. Urdu—Lower Standard—Lieutenant G J G Yonng, M B, Indian Medical Service. Hindi—Obligatory-Test—On 12th February 1902 Lieutenant—C A J Cambridge, 12th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate,—Captain E Saulez, Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 8th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension Service fifteenth year, commenced 14th September 1901.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt H N Bayley, Staff Corps, 3rd Bombay Lancers, for one year. Pension service fifteenth year, commenced 7th November 1901. Captain C H Leask, Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for one year. Pension Service twentieth Service year commenced 7th November 1901. Major J Jones, Staff Corps, 2nd Double Company Commander, 13th Bombay Infantry, from date of being struck off duty to 31st May 1902. Pension Service twenty-first year, commenced 13th July 1901.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, Sub-Conductor John Nolan, Ordnance Department for 12 months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence:—

Royal Field Artillery—2nd Lieutenant A R Power, 45th Battery, out of Indiat for six months on medical certificate.

Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Battalion,—Captain C E Galway, out of India for six months, on private affairs.

Shropshire Light Infantry (1st Battalion,—Lieutenant B E Murray, out of India, for six months, on medical certificate.

Second Lieutenant H S Rogers, out of India, for six months, on medical certificate.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—4th Class Assistant Surgeon C W P Montgomery, in India, for 4 months on medical certificate, under Article 929. A R I Vol I Part I.

PROFESSOR GUJJAR'S TECHNO-CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

VISIT OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS.

THE members of the University Commission yesterday after visiting the Wilson College went over to Professor Gujjar's Techno-chemical Laboratory. Professor Gujjar showed them over the whole laboratory where several art, science and medical graduates and under-graduates were working, each one of them having taken up a higher chemical and a different technical course for himself. The Commissioners were greatly pleased with what they saw. Professor Pedler and Dr. Bourne interested themselves much in the work carried on and were then, sometime after the other commissioners had left, questioning the different students as to their work and their future prospects.

THE Government of India, in their desire to restrict the importation of arms and ammunition adapted for military purposes, seem to have erred lately on the side of over-caution. Since the '303 pattern of rifle and carbine has been adopted as the universal arm for all troops, both British and Native, it is right and proper that sporting rifles which either are of this calibre or can be readily bored to it, should be interdicted, and equally that an embargo should be laid on ammunition which can be used for these arms. Accordingly, under a General Order, dated January 9th, it has been notified that ammunition from '299 to '330 cannot be obtained by an individual in larger amounts than 200 rounds per annum, and that only when the purchaser possesses a special license. This limit is much too low, as every keen sportsman knows. But the prohibition actually extends to 26 different kinds of cartridges, many of which could not possibly be used in the military rifle or carbine. The '320 revolver cartridge and various makes of the Winchester carbine cartridges may be quoted as cases in point. Why these should be included in the list, it is impossible to say: expert opinion, if taken, would certainly be against such procedure. Restrictions of this kind weigh heavily upon the European sportsman, who finds himself hedged round by irritating restrictions, while the licensed dealer in arms is in despair as to what weapons and ammunition he should import. The rulings given under the Arms Act are also puzzling to the administering officers who are often at a loss to know what decision to pronounce. The Act needs thorough rebauling and consolidation, and as a preliminary to this there should be an inquiry by experts into the classification of sporting ammunition, its adaptability to military purposes, and the quantities which can be purchased by individuals with due regard to the public safety. The Government cannot wish to check the sporting spirit among the European population, for every man who becomes a good game shot with the rifle or carbine is a valuable unit in the community. There should unquestionably be precautions taken against illicit traffic in arms and ammunition, but the restrictions in the matter of sporting weapons and the cartridges for them should be based on reasonable grounds. There is a tendency to overdo this business of prohibition, due, probably, to the alarm felt a few years ago regarding the leakage of military ammunition and the traffic in it on the North-West borderland.—"Pioneer."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 23).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir W M Young K C S I has obtained permission from H E the Govr Genl of India to resign from the 5th March 1902 the office of Lieut Govr of the Punjab and its Dependencies. His Excellency is pleased to direct as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir W M Young that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut Govr of the Punjab shall be continued to him from the 5th March until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

Under the authority conveyed by the 29th Sec of the Act 21 and 22 Vict Cap 106 H K the Govr Genl of India is pleased with the approbation of H M the King Emperor of India to appoint the Hon'ble Sir C M Rivaz K C S I to be Lieut Govr of the Punjab and its Dependencies in succession to the Hon'ble Sir W M Young K C S I.

The services of Mr B Robertson C I E of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

The Home Dept Notification No 185I dated the 27th Dec 1901 placing the services of Capt Bhola Nanth I M S Madras temporily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras is hereby cancelled.

The services of Lieut T S Ross I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

Lieut Col E M Nedham I S C Cant Magistrate of Neemuch is with effect from the 15th March 1902 granted privilege leave for two months and three days with leave out of India for eight months and fifteen days in continuation.

Capt C B Thornhill is appointed to be Cant Magistrate of Neemuch.

The Rev W L Clarke a Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estat is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor Central Provinces with effect from the 15th Feb 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties as Saugor.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Major W D Gunn M R C V S Civil Vety Dept is appointed to be Supt Civil Vety Dept Madras Presidency with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

Vety Lieut J Farmer M R C V S Civil Vety Dept is appointed to be Supt Govt Cattle Farm Hissar with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment vice Vity Major W D Gunn transferred.

Privilege leave for three months combined with three months' furlough is granted under Article 284 A of the Civil Service Regulations to Vety Capt H M Maxwell Supt Civil Vety Dept Baluchistan and Sindh with effect from the 10th April or the subsequent date on which may avail himself of it.

Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey A st to the Insp Genl Civil Vety Dept is appointed to officiate as Supt Civil Vety Dep Baluchistan and Sindh during the absence on leave of Vety Capt H M Maxwell or until further orders.

With reference to rule 3 clause a of the rules published with the Notification of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture No 1616 F dated the 25th July 1900 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Fuller C I E Secy to the Govt of India in the said Dept to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust vice Mr T W Holderness, C S I who has ceased to be a member.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Blakesley of the Indian Civil Service on officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class is posted temporarily as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana.

Mr R C H M King of the Indian Civil Service on officiating Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as an Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana.

Mr A L P Tucker C I E of the Indian Civil Service as Resident of the 2nd class is posted as Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara.

Capt H B Peacock I S C a Political Asst of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as Asst Commissioner of Ajmer.

Mr A F de Lacroce C M G C I E a Political Agent of the 1st offg Resident of the 2nd class is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Afzul Khan.

With reference to Notification No 1327 G dated the 19th Nov 1901 the provisional recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr J G Beddie as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay has been confirmed by H M the King.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Macdonald as acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr J H Harperink

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Col J F Supple C B R A M C as Offg Principle Medical Officer Bombay Command will have effect from the 17th and not 18th Dec 1901 as notified in G G O No 119 of 1902.

Lieut Col J L Fixott R A Depy Inspr Gen of Ordnance is reappointed as an Inspr Genl of Ordnance; Lieut Col F T T Fowle R A Ordnance Officer 1st class offg Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance 6 Nov 1901. Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance; Brevet Lieut-Col A L M Thomas R A Ordnance Officer 1st class to be an offg Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance; Major C G Oldfield R A Ordnance Officer 2nd class offg 1st class to be Ordnance Officer 1st class; Major T S Ogilvie R A Ordnance Officer 2nd class offg 2nd class Ordnance Officer 2nd class with effect from the 1st Feb vice Col W M Campbell R A Ins Genl of Ordnance whose tenure has expired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified to subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A G Oge Dorsetshire Regt Double Co Officer 7th Rajput Infy, dated 16th Jan 1902; and Second Lieut A Wood 15th Hussars Sqdrn Officer 9th Bengal Lancers Hodson's Horse, dated 10th Jan 1902.

Capt H J Thacker I S C to be Supply and Transport Officer 3rd class with effect from 27th Fe.

HE HAD KICKED A KING.

THE Duke of Genoa is coming to England for the Coronation, in command of the Italian warships. He will be returning, not for the first time, to the land of his boyhood. Prince Thoms of Savoy, who succeeded his father as Duke of Genoa when he was a child, was sent to school at Harrow (the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" reminds us). He boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Arnold, who then lived at Harrow for their son's education. On the 4th of February, 1878, Mr. Arnold wrote: "The Italian Government has proposed to me to take charge of Prince Thoms of Savoy, the young Duke of Genoa, and have he him to live here with my own boys while is at Harrow. Everybody seems to think it a most desirable thing, and as I had something to do with the original project of his coming here I have promised to take him sooner than that the project of sending him here should fail. The Continent has so much interest for me that I should not at all dislike this connection with it, and I think the children would like it very much. His governor would live in London and come down on Sundays to take the Prince up to his chapel, and so on: and we should have neither governor nor priest living in the house."

So far, all was well. The Prince was, as Mr. Arnol said, "a dear boy," very simple and unassuming, and very diligent both in games and lessons. His command over the English idiom was imperfect, and it is pleasant to remember the headmaster's astonished expression when in reply to a gracious question about his French lessons, the Duke replied, "Oh, the French' is easy enough, but the French master is beastful." On the 3rd of October, 1869, the Cortes of Spain decided to offer their crown to the Duke of Genoa, then a fourth-form boy at Harrow. When the news went abroad that the offer had been accepted all the five hundred boys in the school kicked the Duke with the laudable ambition of being able to say in after life that they had kicked the King of Spain. (This story, by the way, is also told of Don Jaime de Bourbon.) One boy only, of the Apostolic family of Stewart, abstained, saying emotionally, "I could not bear to touch the Lord's anointed." This was a little premature, for unluckily King Victor Emmanuel, fearing dynastic complications compelled his nephew to reject the profferred crown so the hapless Prince got all the kicks and none of the halfpence.

THE GILMOUR CASE.

A FEW days ago we published a telegram stating the British Government had asked the Japanese Government to reconsider its decision in reference to the facts. The Japanese promised that the officials should be punished, but said it Mr. Gilmour wanted redress he would have to proceed against the official by whose misconduct he had suffered. The British Government thought that was insufficient. The general outline of the case may be understood from this reference in the "Kobe Herald,"

Lord Muskerry, acting for the Merchant Service Guild, has had an interview with Sir Claude MacDonald and Lord Lansdowne, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the case of Mr. Gilmour, an officer of the Ajax, who, it will be remembered, was sentenced by the Yokohama Court to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for striking a coolie who had used an opprobrious expression towards him. A letter to the press from the Merchant Service Guild relates these facts, and furthermore points out that a suit for damages brought by the coolie was allowed in full, while Mr. Gilmour, being in prison, was unable to attend and defend the case. The letter, however, omits to point out that this latter injustice was afterwards rectified, the non-appearance of the prisoner being due to a misunderstanding between the Court and the prison authorities. The suppression of this fact is likely to do harm to the credit of the organisation when the Foreign Office comes to investigate the matter for a complaint of this kind should be rigidly accurate in statement. Lord Muskerry has been informed by the Foreign Office that Lord Lansdowne has instructed His Majesty's "Charge d' Affairs" at Tokyo to make representations to the Japanese Government on the subject of Mr. Gilmour's treatment. By the way, the letter to the press from the Merchant Service Guild states that Mr. Gilmour was "stripped and dressed in convict's clothes," and "In Convict Garb" is a cross-heading to the letter as printed by one of the papers.

A FEATURE of municipal organization which we are far from having realised in London is a complete satisfactory system of street signs. New York city has made the latest move in this direction. A plan has been adopted by which every street intersection will be furnished with a post bearing the names of the streets in letters which can be illuminated from within at night as well as being clearly visible by day. The cost of installation will be small, and that of the maintenance of each post, including lighting, is put at ten dollars, or two pounds, yearly.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"WHAT is your husband's politics?" asked the new neighbour. "Jim?" said the lady addressed. "Jim? He's an anti." "Anti-what?" "No; not anti-what; jist a anti. He's agin anything that happens to be."

General O. O. Howard, the famous American soldier when he was emerging from the battle of Fair Oaks mians his right arm was met by General Kearney, who had lost his left arm, with the remark. "Never mind, Howard, we will buy our gloves at the same shop."

"Och, murther, I'm kilt entoirely" exclaimed an Irish soldier at the battle of Salamanca. Are you wounded? asked his officer. "Wounded, is it yet honour? Be the powers, I'm worse than kilt out and out. Wasn't I waitin' for the last quarter of an hour for a pull at Jim Murphy's pipe? An', then, now it's shot out of his mouth?"

A mummy which Mr John Brigg, M.P., presented last year to the Keighley Borough Museum at East) wood House, was recently (says the "Yorkshire Post subjected to the X-rays. With the wrappings of an Egyptian mummy are frequently found scarbei or trinkets, or passaze money, which rummagers of the old tombs traffic in. In this instance the mummy in its case was removed into a darkened room, and the X-rays were applied from beneath. All the details of the anatomy became visible through their linen and wooden coverings, and no foreign body could be perceived. Two or three of the toes of one foot were wanting but the rest was perfect.

A characteristic story is told of Lord Charles Beresford's election campaign in York. At the close of one of Lord Charles's meeting (says "M.A.P.") a solemn and sedate old clergyman, who had been seated on platform, came up to the candidate, and said with much gravity "Allow me, Lord Charles, the pleasure of shaking hands with you. I had the honour of being confirmed, many years ago, by your respected uncle, the Primate of All Ireland. Lord Charles instantly shouted in stentorian tones to his brother—Lord William—who was near the door at the other end of the hall: Bill Bill here's an old person who says he was confirmed by old Uncle John; come up here and have a talk with him.

Sixteen inches of room would strike most of us as inadequate accommodation for our persons in an omnibus. Yet this, I am credibly informed, is the space to be allotted in Westminster Abbey to those fortunate eight thousand who will be bidden to attend the Coronation of Edward VII. If my information be correct, it will be a case of the survival, not of the fittest, but of the faltest, as the stout are certain to take an unfair advantage of the lean. Think of Lord Salisbury, of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and even of Lord Balfour of Burleigh; think of certain portly dames, ornaments of the peerage; for the women are to fare

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

An important series of articles dealing with questions which arise in connection with the position of the mercantile marine in time of war has just been concluded in the "Shipping Gazette." . . . . The mercantile marine being the great source of the national wealth and prosperity, as well as the complement of the navy in the work of national defence in war time, should be one of the first objects of national solicitude. And yet, says the writer, there is no record of the public at large having ever taken any active interest in the prosperity and efficiency of the merchant service as a whole. He goes on to ask whether such important questions as the following have ever received the attention they deserve from the Government or the people:—"Is it, or is it not, desirable that Great Britain shall possess merchant ships of speed superior to those owned by any other flag?" and "Is it, or is it not desirable that British merchant seamen shall receive additional encouragement, so that more British subjects may be induced to follow the sea and that fewer aliens may be found in British vessels?" Arguing that the shipowner has no inducement to do more than to lay himself out to carry merchandise or passengers under peace conditions he urges that it is the business of the State to make it his interest to provide vessels which will also be suitable for the exceptional needs of the country in the time of war. . . . . He suggested that the Admiralty should offer a substantial premium to owners who build ocean going vessels of twenty knots and upwards the amount of the premium to be proportionable to the speed attained at the trials, and to be conditional on the ship being fitted to mount guns, and on her possessing some protection for her machinery. To these premiums he would at a yearly subsidy, payable so long as it can be proved by periodical trials, under Admiralty inspection, that the vessel is still efficient.

Decentralisation, like that blessed word Mesopotamia is a word to conjure with. It has already been started well on its career; we have heard a good deal about it and we shall hear more, but no one can foresee what it will be made responsible for or to what base uses it may come. It has, however, been rather unkindly treated by being dragged into the remount question, or scandal as some people delight to call it. In the parliamentary game of attack and defence many weapons are used and various shields employed, and in this case decentralisation was flung at the opposition as a baby of their own he getting, and at the same time clasped to the breast of the Secretary of State for War as a shield to turn the darts of criticism showered upon him. No other word could be so utilised, so it may well be classed as a blessed word. But at the same time the War Office does not appear to know the difference between real decentralisation and farming-out. If we are to accept the plea that by an act of decentralisation the War Office is relieved of responsibility, all the Secretaries of State for War have to do is to farm-out everything and have a real good time of it. Already the volunteers are to a great extent farmed-out, and no doubt the War Office thinks that a splendid example of decentralisation. But the two terms are not synonymous, for the one is inseparable, from personal responsibility while the other is not. In no case can responsibility be shirked by any Secretary of State for anything connected with the army, whether it is decentralised, farmed-out, or specially reserved for his own personal control.

Whilst in England the authorities cannot obtain either for the Foot Guards or for the cavalry a sufficient number of candidates for commissions who can satisfy the prescribed educational requirements and are, therefore obliged to nominate to those corps officers who may never have passed any examination whatsoever, in Austria a difficulty is apprehended in filling the commissioned ranks in the artillery. The dearth of artillery officers anticipated will be, in part, one of the results of the introduction of quick-firing guns into the field artillery. The number of guns in a battery will, owing to the greater power and rate of fire of the new weapons, be reduced; but, as the proportion of guns to infantry will not be altered, there will necessarily be a greater number of batteries. Altogether it is estimated that including staff, field, and battery officers, at least 600 additional officers will be required. By shortening the preparatory course of instruction in the Artillery Academy and Schools some 200 of these can be provided. To obtain the remaining 400 needed the authorities now propose to offer commission in the artillery to officers in the infantry and cavalry who can qualify satisfactorily during a six months' course of instruction in an Artillery School and also pass in military equitation. A similar course was we are told by the "Miliar Zeitung," followed with satisfactory results in the Austrian army in 1850 when a sudden demand arose for officers for the train.

The new battleship "Russell," which has been built at the works of Palmer's Shipbuilding Company at Jarrow-on-Tyne, is very near completion, and will probably be sent to Chatham Dockyard to undergo her steam and gunnery trials and prepare for sea in about a month's time. She is one of the six vessels of a similar class to herself whose construction was authorised by the Supplementary Navy Estimates of 1898, her keel plate being laid on March 11, 1899 and her launch taking place at Jarrow on February 19 of last year. These vessels are of 14,000 tons displacement and 18,000 horse-power, and a speed of 19 knots per hour is expected of them. The "Russell" will mark an innovation in the supply of contract built vessels for the Navy, as she will be equipped with her heavy guns and armament before leaving her builder's hands.

It has been finally settled that the twin-screw third class cruiser "Magicienne" is to become a sea-going tender to the cadet training-ship "Britannia," and that she is to be prepared for this purpose as soon as possible at Devonport Dockyard at a cost of £25,000. The "Magicienne," which was built at Fairfield in 1898, has been fairly well employed since the date of her construction and has served no fewer than three commissions abroad, her last service being in South Africa, whence she recently returned. She is of 2,950 tons displacement, 19 knots speed, and is at present armed with six in., nine 6-pounder, and one 3-pounder guns and should form a valuable addition to the existing establishment for training our young naval executive officers. The present sea-going tender to the "Britannia," i.e. the "Racer" is a small barque-rigged sloop of 970 tons displacement, and she will probably be retained for the purpose of affording the cadets instruction in the art of "seamanship," as applied to the management of a vessel under sail only.

A Devonport correspondent stated that the new battleship Bulwark is to be commissioned at that port on the 18th prox. for the Mediterranean Station, where she is to relieve the battleship Royal Oak which has done considerable service on that station, and which was last re-commissioned at Malta on March 31, 1899. The Royal Oak is under orders to proceed to Portsmouth to pay off. It is stated in some papers that the new battleship London which has just completed her steam trials is to be prepared for service with the Channel Squadron, and is to relieve the Majestic as flagship but one is inclined to think that the destination of the London will be the Mediterranean Station. The sister vessels Formidable and Inplacable are already serving there and another of the class the irresistible, is shortly to proceed to Gibraltar as port guardship. It, therefore, appears to be likely that all of the six battleships of the Bulwark class, will eventually, for the sake of homogeneity be dispatched to the Mediterranean.

The Admiralty are apparently hopeful of obtaining temporary service assistant engineers, for it is announced that another examination is to be held on March 19, for candidates who wish to enter the engineer branch of His Majesty's Navy for temporary service only. They must be from 22 to 23 years of age and have served for not less than four years at an approved engineering firm, and must also have been employed for not less than six months in a drawing once in engine work. The examination of candidates for appointment to the above ranks, which was to have been held on January 15 last, fell through, owing to an entire absence of competitors.

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas C. Armstrong R.N., who was recently promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his services during the war in South Africa was one of the midshipmen of H. M. S. (Powerful who were landed with the Naval Brigade of that ship and who took part in the battles of Belmont, Modder River, Graspan, Paardeberg, and in the subsequent operations which culminated in the occupation of Pretoria. Lieutenant Armstrong as he now is, was also recently granted the new naval decoration which has been instituted for conspicuous service in the field. As Lieutenant Armstrong's promotion is to date back to March 15, 1901, he may be regarded as an exceedingly fortunate young officer.

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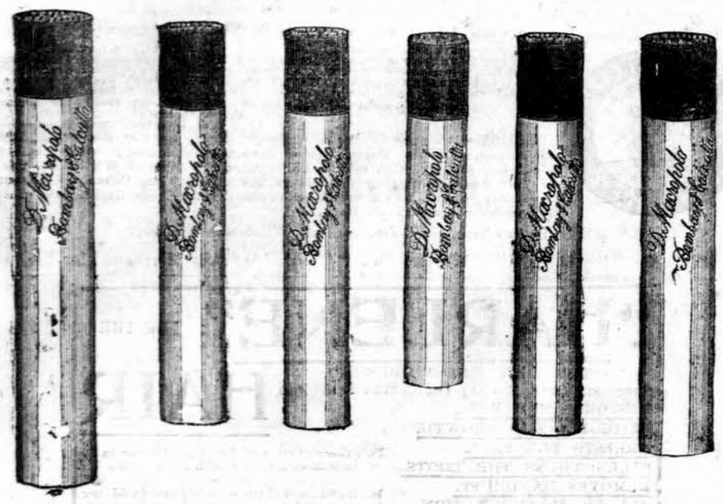

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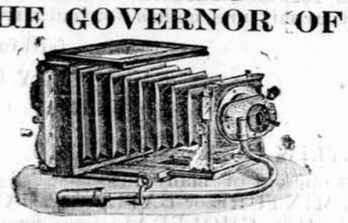

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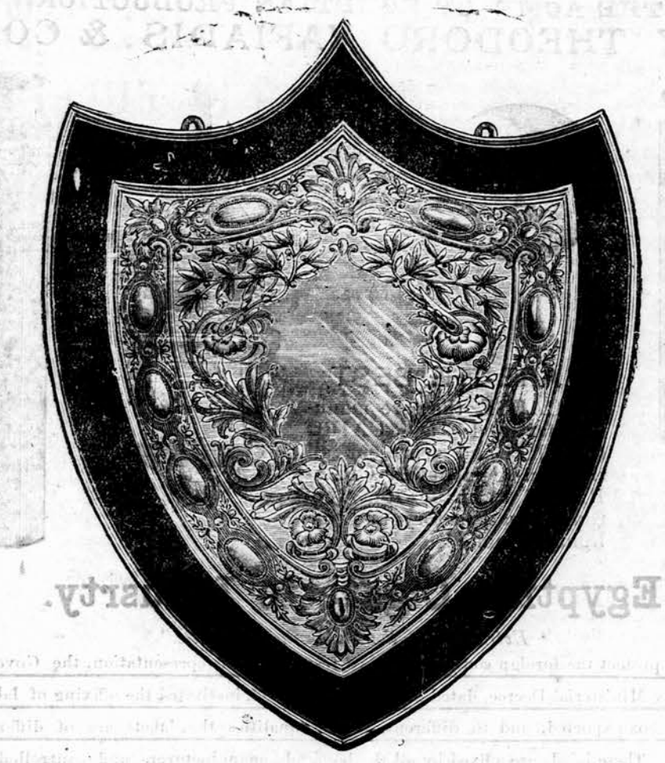

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